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AMERICA OFFERS FRESH FIGURES FOR CRUISERS

United States Delegation Endeavors to Meet Views of the British

NEW TOTAL WOULD BE ABOUT 400,000 TONS

Provisional Agreement Is Reached as Regards Tonnage of Destroyers and Submarines

GENEVA, July 5 (AP)—The American delegation submitted new total tonnage figures for cruisers at today's secret session of the experts of the tripartite naval conference. Although official confirmation is lacking, it is understood that the United States, in a spirit of compromise and in a genuine attempt to meet Great Britain's expressed needs in cruisers, has suggested an increase in the maximum tonnage for Great Britain and the United States so that the new total would be in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons.

This is 100,000 tons more than was indicated in the original American maximum proposal, and roughly corresponds to the existing strength of the British cruiser fleet.

The experts adjourned almost immediately to permit the British and Japanese plenipotentiaries to study the new proposal from a political viewpoint.

It is deemed doubtful that the Americans would sign a treaty calling for a cruiser tonnage higher than their new maximum, as this, it is thought, would be regarded by public opinion as augmentation instead of limitation.

Indications are that the Japanese request for an unrestricted number of small submarines will be refused, and that Japan must content herself with a slightly increased submarine tonnage, though within the maximum total suggested by the United States.

Japan Makes Stand
Japan is making a last determined stand at the tripartite naval conference for the treaty right to possess an unlimited number of submarines under 600 tons displacement for the purpose of coastal defense.

If she loses, as appears probable, Japan will immediately ask, it is understood, for an increased proportion of authorized submarines under the projected Geneva treaty.

The Associated Press learns that this question has been one of the most difficult of the present negotiations, and far reaching in its ramifications. For Great Britain has contested the Japanese demand for unrestricted small-sized submarines because of the effect acceptance of this demand would have on France in subsequent negotiations with both France and Italy.

Admiral Viscount Saito, head of the Japanese delegation, has told the delegates at their secret session, that during the Russo-Japanese war before Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet met disaster in the straits of Korea, Russian cruisers, based on Vladivostok, made successful raids on Japanese commerce. He said these cruisers traversed the sea of Japan, passed through the straits of Tsushima and then sped down the eastern coast of the Korean peninsula, attacking Tokyo Bay where they created havoc and destruction among Japanese merchant ships.

Would Avoid Attacks
It was to avoid such possible attacks at the very heart of Japan in the future that the Japanese asked the right to construct an unrestricted number of tiny submarines which, like Wasps, could sting all hostile comers, the Japanese argument ran. Japan asked this right by exception. Great Britain, it is understood, would not agree.

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British Railway Unions Urged to Amalgamate

By the Associated Press

London, July 5

A PROPOSED amalgamation of the three great British railway trade unions, with a total membership of 370,000, will come before the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Carlisle this week.

The proposed amalgamation would embrace a membership of 250,000 in the National Union of Railwaymen, in the association of 70,000 locomotive engineers and firemen and 50,000 members of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association.

TELEPHONE NOW LINKS LONDON AND STOCKHOLM

Line Opened During the Sessions of International Chamber of Commerce

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hottis

STOCKHOLM, July 5—Great enthusiasm greeted the report of the Committee on International Telephony of the International Chamber of Commerce which had arranged to open in time for the congress here Sunday a permanent service between Stockholm and London, and Stockholm and London, claimed to be the longest line in Europe. J. Edstrom, Swedish chairman of the telephony committee, reported that members had availed themselves of this service with complete satisfaction.

The committee on air transport's resolution was adopted with regard to uniform bills of lading for all countries. The committee will visit at the end of the summer European postal directors interested in air posts. A common resolution will be presented to the International Postal Union Congress in London in 1929.

European Highways
The Committee on Wireless Telegraphy's recommendation was adopted. It stated that questions relative to safety of life at sea should be included in the agenda of the International Radio Telegraphic Conference at Washington this year and should be considered in relation to economic requirements of shipping.

Roy D. Chaplin, American chairman of the Committee on Highway Transport, announced plans for European highways and parking arrangements of an ultramodern type to cost over \$1,000,000,000. He said that the United States had already expended that amount on its highways.

Charles Haight, an American, spoke convincingly of the importance of uniform bills of lading for the sole commercial world. He said some trade barriers were made by inefficiency in conducting business. For instance, some bills of lading were so long that it took one hour to read them and the print was so fine that a magnifying glass was needed. Sometimes the form changed overnight without notice. The so-called freedom of contract became only a cause of friction, legislation and profits for lawyers. Twenty-one nations, however, had accepted a set of rules for a diplomatic convention regarding this. Britain had already agreed to the force. He pleaded that the United States should follow suit. The United States Shipping board was favorable, he declared. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would ratify the convention. One identical form in ocean documents the world over would greatly ease business.

The remaining resolutions dealt with bills of exchange and cheques, export credits, double taxation, rail transport, through traffic, goods received for shipment, and communication.

Among the new subjects proposed for consideration by the Chamber was a uniform monetary standard for all countries.

Signor Alberti advocated that the Chamber form a committee to examine the present monetary standards and to propose the least objectionable for universal adoption. The gold standard was good, but a new standard might cause less prejudice.

Signor Alberti spoke on the rationalization of industry, or efficiency standards for increased production. He emphasized the importance of agriculture, as a highly developed agriculture meant a higher living standard. In commerce the systematic use of labor made for the elimination of waste, and efficient marketing. He praised the cartel system, but said the number of industries was limited to which it was applicable. The system must stand or fall by its own merits.

"Freer Trade" Sought
Signor Pirrelli, addressing the congress for the first time as president, said that the Stockholm congress had been a decided success, crowning seven years' work of the chamber, which was now a strong world force. He declared that the congress constituted a link in a chain of far-reaching political and commercial congresses since the war. The aim was not free, but freer trade. There was no shortage of man power nor of resources, he said. "But purely made hindrances to trade must be removed so that 5,000,000 unemployed in Europe and 20,000,000 under-employed may be restored to their rightful place in the broken circle of trade."

Signor Anderson, the retiring acting president, asked the audience to remember that if placed shoulder

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TEACHERS URGE SCHOOL SURVEY TO AID PLANNING

Convention Holds Better Results Are Possible From Expenditures

By MARJORIE SHULER

SEATTLE, July 5—American schools are being expanded "by guess," \$300,000,000 being spent annually for buildings which are 60 per cent efficient, \$2,400,000 being raised annually by unequalized taxation for unequalized education, and one program being offered for 25,000,000 children regardless of their individual differences.

This is the opinion of members of the National Education Association, who have started their sixty-fifth annual meeting with the intention of proving to the public that present methods are wasteful and inefficient, and that some means must be devised for gathering exact information about school plants, taxation, equipment and curriculum to be placed at the disposal of local school boards.

On these grounds the association will reaffirm its stand for the proposed federal department of education as a great national research station, and it will call upon the 900,000 teachers of the Nation to build public opinion for the bill by talking to their neighbors and all with whom they come in contact.

The resolutions this year will be in the form of a suitable educational program for the Nation summed up in 10 points, of which the proposed federal department is the last. With Prof. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, as chairman, the committee is formulating the program which recognizes the needs of the child and the requirements for the teacher, asking for schools for gifted as well as for backward children.

"To prove that education is for achievement and success, and failure is abnormal," and stating that teachers should have training for at least four years beyond high school, adequate salaries and tenure during efficiency.

Still to Teach Temperance
"Re-emphasis on the evil effects of the use of narcotic drugs and alcoholic beverages" is one phase of teaching which the committee is expected to recommend in its resolutions.

"We thought that the job was done, but it is apparent that we must continue to teach along this line," say members of the committee, and urge support for the resolution when it comes on the floor.

The resolutions indicate the two-fold problems which teachers consider that they face at this time, the need for better methods of school financing, more adequate school plants, changed curricula and provision for varying needs of children on the one hand and on the other protection of the schools from political interference which is felt by the children and even more deeply affects the teacher with regard to salaries, tenure and restrictions of freedom within and without the classroom.

Tenure for Superintendents
With teacher tenure on a better basis than before, certain outstanding superintendents in the association have been the losers in political battles and find themselves out of employment after many years of service in their local communities or states.

Whether the failure of school boards to reappoint superintendents is the result of dissatisfaction, competition to secure the places or the alleged activities of business interests who want a different distribution of contract orders, the association offers the remedy of indeterminate tenure. While it is true that under indeterminate tenure a school board could displace a superintendent at any time, the educators believe that there would be less tendency to do so than under the present method which makes it obligatory for the superintendent to secure a reappointment at stated intervals.

The teachers also are showing their disapproval of the disposition to set up "business managers" in the school systems, declaring in favor of the principle of "standing business" themselves upon recommendations.

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Militant Dry Ranks Reinforced by Christian Endeavor Union

Army of 4,000,000 Members All Over World to Join in Movement to Stiffen Resistance to Nullification and Modification

CLEVELAND, O., July 5 (Special)—"Prohibition is here to stay and the United Society of Christian Endeavor may be depended upon to cooperate in the enforcement of the Volstead Act," declared Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, president, before the thirty-first international convention of that body which has brought to Cleveland more than 10,000 young people from every state in the Union and many foreign countries. "We mean to back up that declaration of our belief in national prohibition," continued Dr. Poling, "with an educational campaign that will reach the rank and file of the youth to the point of remembering the Nation. We are planning already for the national observance of good citizenship-day by the youth of our land, and by various other methods we propose to stiffen the resistance of the law-abiding element of citizenship against the tactics of the lawless."

Expected No Backward Step
Dr. Poling expressed conviction that American youth will never take a backward step with regard to the prohibition amendment. Strong resolutions on law enforcement are being framed by a committee headed by Dr. Ira Landrith of Chicago.

The international character of Christian Endeavor was made dramatically evident when representatives of 10 nations responded to the call of the chairman and made their way to the platform.

Still another international note was sounded when Fred B. Smith of New York addressed the convention on the theme "America's Debt to the World." He said:

"As we celebrate the birthday of the independence of America, let us remember that the thing that makes a nation great is not wealth, nor political power, nor commercial supremacy, nor military power; all these things have been possessed by nations that have passed out of the world. The thing that can keep America from perishing is to give herself in a spirit of Samaritan service to the rest of the world. We have achieved our independence, not for the enjoyment of a so-called splendid isolation, but for the purpose of giving stability and purpose and life to the other races and nations of the earth."

Favors Outlawing War
Mr. Smith called upon his hearers to advocate the adoption by the United States of the outlawry-of-war treaty recently proposed by Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France. The keynote of the conference delivered by Dr. Poling called for a crusade by the Christian Endeavor youth of the Nation in behalf of world peace and prohibition.

"Let youth claim peace today," Dr. Poling said. "Give this mighty gathering a voice of brotherhood that shall be heard to the end of the earth. Launch here a movement to enlist our 4,000,000 members from America, China, India, Japan, Germany, Australia, England and other countries in the interests of a warless world."

Dr. Poling then recommended appointment of a world-wide commission of Christian youth to consider "Ways and Means of Making Effective a World-Wide Youth Crusade for Peace." Turning to the subject of prohibition he said:

"Let nullificationists and modificationists alike count this organization bone-dry. For me, no candidate for public office can have my support and vote who is less than outspoken for prohibition, the greatest social adventure in the history of civilization."

Definite Step Is Taken
It was then recommended that a commission be appointed "to further the cause of prohibition, law observance, and law enforcement, and to achieve, if possible, a united program of education and agitation toward the prohibition of alcohol." The commission was to be composed of representatives of the various national associations of the world.

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CITIZENS' GROUP IS ORGANIZING TO GET OUT VOTE

Branch of National Civic Federation Will Promote Interest in Politics

The Massachusetts Committee on Active Citizenship which has been formed here under the auspices of the women's department of the Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation, is engaged now in organizing a temporary executive committee which probably will be made permanent to carry out in Massachusetts the national campaign planned by John Hays Hammond for "intensive, individual service" among the voters to interest them in the vote in the election in 1928 when many of the State Legislatures are to be elected by the people.

Mr. Hammond, speaking for the department on political education, after receiving answers to more than 50,000 questionnaires on the question of suffrage, has sent to Massachusetts, as to every state in the Union, a statement saying that failure on the part of millions of voters to understand that political parties are the basis of the Government of the United States, has caused many citizens to resent the part they play in elections and to remain away from the polls.

To educate the potential voters as to their responsibility, the duty of voting and the ultimate responsibility for the character of the two great political parties in the United States, committees are now organizing for the campaign of education in practically every state in the Union.

State Committee Drafted
Here in Massachusetts, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett and Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington, the co-chairmen, are now drafting a temporary executive committee preliminary to the inauguration of an intensive state-wide campaign next fall.

This preliminary executive committee, which probably will be made permanent, will consist of men and women selected from civic and fraternal organizations, the American Legion which has been active in the work from the start, from Labor and Commerce and one each from the Republican and Democratic parties.

It is planned to hold a great state-wide organization campaign meeting in Boston, probably in September or October when the active work will be begun. In everything which is contemplated in the campaign of educating the eligible voters to their duties and responsibilities as citizens entire non-partisan ship is to prevail, here as in the states where the movement is already under way.

In his statement, Mr. Hammond said:

"The citizens must join a party club or association and help to do the real work of the party if party government in this country is to survive."

"If 'the general apathy' which now pervades the electorate is not dispelled, it will only be a question of time before our government will fall into the hands of especially interested small minorities and our democratic institutions made to suffer, if not disappear."

Simpler Nominating Demanded
Throughout the 60,000 replies to the questionnaire," continued Mr. Hammond, "there were vigorous demands for simplification of the methods of nomination, but, in the minds of some simplification meant the abolition of the direct primary system and the re-establishment of the convention system, while to others it meant the enlargement of the direct primary system."

"So much interest is evinced in this as well as in a number of other questions," such as the short ballot, compulsory voting, a proper corrupt practices act, and national parties in municipal campaigns, "that a national conference will be held in the fall under the auspices of the Department on Political Education where such nonpartisan although highly controversial questions will be fully discussed."

Again, our county governments are outrageously inefficient through political mismanagement."

AIR-TOUR MACHINES NEARING CINCINNATI

First Withdrawal Takes Place After Seven Days' Flying

DAYTON, O., July 5 (Special)—Cincinnati was the goal tonight of the national air tour and the airplanes got under way for the eighth day of their 4000-mile journey, with Columbus the stopping point for lunch. Cloyd Cleveland, pilot of the Eagle Rock Whirlwind, made the first withdrawal from the tour. He found that repairs would take so long that he could not cover the route from Pittsburgh in time to stand a chance of finishing with the group.

All the craft made perfect scores Monday except the Hamilton all-metal monoplane, whose skid was pulled out in taking off from Cleveland, delaying it for three hours.

Sensitive Instrument to Measure Stars' Heat

By the Associated Press

Washington

CARRYING an instrument so delicate that it is believed it could measure the heat of a match 5000 miles away if no atmosphere intervened, Dr. Charles G. Abbott, acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has started for Mr. Wilson, California, to continue the measurement of the heat of the stars.

The instrument is described as an improved radiometer, 10 times more sensitive than the one used by Dr. Abbott in 1923, when he made the first determinations of the heat spectrum of 10 of the brighter stars.

SHOE DEALERS OPEN DISPLAY OF NEW WARES

Bright Outlook Forecast by Head of Industry in New England

"The outlook in the New England shoe industry is brighter than for some time past," said Buford H. Jones, president of the eighth annual New England shoe and leather fair, which opened today at the Hotel Statler.

"The prospect of the shoe industry's leaving New England seems largely to have disappeared," Mr. Jones declared. "It is natural that as the centers of population move westward more and more shoes will be produced there. The same thing applies to the South, where prosperity now seems assured. But New England still produces more than one-third of the shoes manufactured in the United States, whereas if we judged by population alone this section of the country should only produce one-seventh."

"Labor troubles, from which Boston has been comparatively free," Mr. Jones went on, "have now been eliminated from Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill, and the factories in these centers are now busier than they have been in years."

122 Manufacturers Participate
The doors of the big ballroom of the Hotel Statler were thrown open shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the displays of 122 shoe manufacturers or of manufacturers in allied trades were opened to public inspection. Each producer had a small section for his own, many of them decorated with roses or floral designs in which some part of his line could be displayed.

The large gold-decorated room fairly sparkled with new and highly polished shoes, big shoes, tiny shoes, and shoes of all kinds, colors and patterns. There was sparkle, too, from the displays of fancy heels and buckles in the booths that were set along one wall, waiting enticingly for feminine selection.

And at 3 o'clock there were still more shoes. They came in the form of the premier showing of the artistic specialty of the fair, the spectacle "Dancing Shoes," arranged and presented by John Murray Anderson.

Clare Luce, recently selected by a New York producer to be Broadway's newest star, flew from New York to take part in the production, and others famous on the stage and as models in New York were present. This show was more, it was explained, to take the place of the style show of previous years where the models merely walked down a runway.

Walking Shoes Favored
"Plainer patterns worked in the darker shades of leather seem to be the new decrees for women's styles," Mr. Jones said. "Heels will be lower and toes more pointed, with probably the most popular patterns being those done in patent leather ornamented with novelty grains, such as fancy leather or snake or lizard skins."

"Women are walking more now than they did before," he declared, "or at least that is what we deduce from the shoe demand, for there has been a decided swing toward walking shoes, which means the lower heel and the heavier type of outsole."

"Men's shoes will be much the same," Mr. Jones said, "with the exception of the 'collegiate' types, which will have even broader toes than before. The trend in colors for the man is now toward the darker shades of tan. Two years ago

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PARIS OBSERVES FOURTH PAYING HONOR TO FLIERS

Byrd and Chamberlin Feats Are Celebrated Jointly With Independence

GOOD-WILL MESSAGE RADIOCAST TO AMERICA

"There Are Still Millions of Frenchmen Like Lafayette," Says Commander Byrd

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—The six Americans who followed the air trail which Lindbergh traced across the Atlantic were honored together in Paris on the anniversary of America's birth as a Nation. Together the men who came over in the Columbia and America broke bread with Louis Bleriot, the Frenchman, whose flight across the English Channel 15 years ago first linked through the air nations separated by the sea.

The airman, taking part in a group ceremonies in their honor at the home of Le Matin, whose columns are ever friendly to the United States. In the evening the crews of the two transatlantic airplanes were guests of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris at its annual Fourth of July banquet.

Commander Byrd found time to call upon the mother of Captain Nungesser and upon J. Jules Jusserand, formerly French Ambassador to the United States. In the commander's words, "A man who had devoted his life to a better understanding between the two republics."

Marshal Foch's Praise
Commander Byrd also called upon Marshal Foch, who showed remarkably keen interest in hearing about America's flight. "It was one of the greatest feats in history," he said.

"There is no one in the world I would rather hear say that than you," Commander Byrd replied. "Crowds were waiting to see the airmen at every place they went. All Paris made a great display of the Stars and Stripes, as much in welcome to the fliers as to celebrate Independence Day of the Republic, whose independence the French helped to achieve. Even the weather man was good, providing a warm sunny day. It was really the first bit of good weather the crew of the America has seen since they left home."

A little past 10 o'clock in the morning Byrd and Balchen stepped out of their hotel and acknowledged the cheers of the waiting multitude. They were driven to the Place des Etoiles, where hundreds of their countrymen and thousands of French had gathered about the statue of Alan Seeger for the first of many ceremonies by which Paris observed the Fourth of July.

Many distinguished personages attended the Blériot luncheon, where the veteran aviator gave high praise not only to the latest transatlantic venture but to the Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Levine exploits and the Honorable flight of Lieutenant Maitland and Hegenberger.

"First Commercial Voyage"
"In a land monoplane," he said, "Commander Byrd and his companions, Noville, Acosta and Balchen, having organized their expedition with admirable care, accomplished an effort that history will record as one of the finest triumphs of human genius. History will say it was they who first made a commercial voyage across the Atlantic."

Marshal Foch, ex-President Millerand, General Gouraud, M. Bokanowski, Minister of Public Works; M. Doumer, M. Franchet and a hundred other notable Frenchmen joined with Americans in cheering the fliers at the American Chamber of Commerce dinner. It was more a manifestation for the American aviators than a celebration of Independence Day.

Sheldon Whitehouse, the American Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of Ambassador Herrick and Benjamin Conner, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, introduced Commander Byrd, announcing that he and other speakers would send messages to the American people by wireless.

"While I have to receive this wonderful reception from you tonight," said Commander Byrd, "I have known that I have not deserved it alone. I stand here in the name of my three shipmates, Acosta, Noville and Balchen, for if I deserve your applause, they deserve it more than I."

Message to America
"I want to say to America that if any American has doubt of France's high regard, let him or her make a nonstop flight from America to France. I believe it is not so much the flier that the great people of France acclaim with their extremely generous, whole-hearted enthusiasm—it is the flag those fliers carry, the emblem of America. If you could hear 'Vive L'Amérique' as I have heard it since my arrival, I think you would know that there are still millions of Frenchmen like Lafayette left in France."

Although we thought that Colonel Lindbergh's flight ahead of ours would detract from the enthusiasm of our reception, we are glad he got here first. There was his exploit an unusual combination of circumstances which created enormous interest."

Commander Byrd alluded to the messages of good will from France delivered by Colonel Lindbergh to President Coolidge, and said he had brought back affectionate greetings from America to France.

Clarence Chamberlin, when he arose, was applauded almost as much as Commander Byrd. In a modest and hesitating manner he began, "You may not believe it, but for

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CANADA ENDS ITS JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Great Public Service Held—William Phillips Entertained—Lindbergh Present

OTTAWA, Ont., July 5 (Special)—Sunday, the third and last day of celebration of the diamond jubilee of confederation, was devoted to a great public service of thanksgiving in the auditorium and a carillon recital on Parliament Hill. But an event, not on the program, had saddened and subdued the hearts of the merry-makers and spread an unexpected air of solemnity not only over the capital but over the whole Dominion from coast to coast. The military service to Lieut. J. Thad Johnson was impressive beyond words, knitting the United States and Canada so closely in the bonds of sympathy that they might have been one people rendering tribute to the gallant aviator. Col. Charles Lindbergh, the outstanding figure since his arrival on Saturday afternoon, went through the prearranged ceremonies with his wonted simplicity but without his boyish smile.

William Phillips Entertained
On Saturday evening the Dominion Government gave a dinner to William Phillips, the first American Minister to Ottawa, which was attended by 300 guests. The three toasts—the King, the President of the United States and "Our Guest"—were proposed by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who referred to the coming of Mr. Phillips as significant of Canada's place in the world of diplomacy, which, "whatever may be our future and whatever additions we receive to our diplomatic corps, it merely means increased co-operation among the different units of the Empire and an extension of our desire for peace and good will among all peoples."

Greetings from the President
After reading a message from the Secretary of State of the United States, which contained a greeting from the President to the Government and people of Canada, Mr. Phillips spoke of the interest that his country was taking in the Dominion's sixtieth anniversary and of the problems common to both which had been happily solved "by mutual courage and intelligence, the same spirit of progressiveness which Americans and Canadians are alike in their determination to further the development of their broad lands, to improve themselves and their living conditions so that the humblest citizen may share with the more fortunate the benefits that spring from increased national wealth."

More Intimate Relationship
After congratulating the Dominion on having such an able representative as Vincent Massey at Washington, Mr. Phillips said that "a new and more intimate relationship has been established with the United States. It is a relationship that brings us both new confidence for the future and greater respect for each other's lofty ideals and ancient traditions."

DUTCH CONSTRUCT NEW GAS TESTER
DELT, Hol., July 5 (P)—A new apparatus called a piezometer which serves as a gas tester under high pressure and at a low temperature, such as is used at the famous Cryogenic laboratory of Leyden University, is in the course of construction here for the Japanese Navy.

It was the late Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes of Leyden University, Nobel prize winner for physics, who produced the lowest degree of cold then on record, and his successor, Prof. W. H. Keesom, succeeded for the first time in solidifying helium by high pressure and extreme cold.

A Japanese naval delegation is watching its manufacture, which is extremely complicated.

Jimmy and Jane Find Much to Do During Long Summer in New York

With Museums, Playgrounds, Aquarium and What Not Provided by City, Johnny in the Country or Rosemary at Seaside Fare No Better

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—While Johnny and Mary are scuffling bare brown toes delightfully through sandy roads near the farm and Junior and Rosemary are sailing, or learning to handle golf clubs at their expensive summer camp, New York is offering a host of diversions to its thousands of boys and girls during the summer.

Whether they swarm up out of Avenue A and the Bowery or come down out of tall apartment houses in the Bronx and Brooklyn, there is wide choice of pleasant occupations all within reach of a five-cent subway fare, as the United Parents' Association points out in a recreation list compiled especially for vacationing in New York.

First on the list, naturally, is the Aquarium, where the association speaks in terms of "limpid greenness," "goggle-eyed fishes" and "the quiet swish of water," attractive to adults as well as to children.

Try the dolls and figurines at the Brooklyn Children's Museum for your little girl or give your boy a chance at an afternoon in the cool fastnesses of the armor room at the Metropolitan Museum, advises the association, and it might have compiled a whole list on the Brooklyn Museum alone with its art classes, gardening and same periods, the specimens of rock with which children are allowed to play, its reading-rooms and cases full of story-telling articles gathered from all over the world.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences on Staten Island has Friday afternoon lectures and motion pictures, games, drawing and modeling classes, nature-study classes and walks on Saturdays, a stamp club on

the entire world. The American legation stands ready and eager to contribute to this end.

When Col. Charles Lindbergh stepped out of the blue into the midst of the diamond jubilee celebration it seemed that all Ottawa was out to greet him. Every road and lane leading to the landing field and the grounds of the Hunt and Golf Club was congested with motor cars bearing the license of every province and of many states in the Union.

Just before noon the flying feet of 12 United States planes and their Canadian escorts appeared like a cloud of giant dragon flies in the cloudless sky and swooped to earth with perfect grace. The hero was greeted with an enthusiasm that surely must have thrilled even his modest heart. After a brief reception at the club house he and his brother officers were motored to Parliament Hill where he was officially received by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet and a vast concourse of citizens.

MARKER DEDICATED TO COLONIAL TREATY

Indian Descendants of Signers of Pact Present

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 5 (P)—In the presence of several Indian descendants of the signers of the treaty of Painted Post, a marker commemorating the event was dedicated in exercises here yesterday.

Lewis Henry, former Representative in Congress, related the history of the meeting here of Indians of the six nations and Col. Timothy Pickens, commissioner for the purpose by President Washington in 1791, and the signing of the treaty which provided for the settlement of the six nations and the colonies.

Referring to an address at the Harvard commencement exercises two weeks ago by Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in which Mr. Houghton suggested that before a nation declare war the question should be submitted to a vote of the citizens interested, Mr. Henry declared this same idea was carried out by the Indians in colonial times.

ARGENTINIANS VISIT WESTERN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—In order to encourage reciprocal trade relations between the two countries, the Argentine Republic may increase its purchase of agricultural implements in Canada, said Paul Prebisch, assistant director of the bureau of statistics of the Argentine government, who, with Luis Dahau, president of the Argentine Rural Society, is touring Canada. The visitors are in the Dominion as representatives of their government and the Argentine farmer to study grain handling methods in western Canada.

Mr. Prebisch remarked that although Argentina purchased extensively from the United States, especially farm implements, the latter country was not buying very much from the South American republic. This was the reason, he said, that it was probable that a good share of this business will be transferred to Canada, in the hope that the Dominion also will increase its purchases from Argentina.

DUTCH CONSTRUCT NEW GAS TESTER

DELT, Hol., July 5 (P)—A new apparatus called a piezometer which serves as a gas tester under high pressure and at a low temperature, such as is used at the famous Cryogenic laboratory of Leyden University, is in the course of construction here for the Japanese Navy.

It was the late Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes of Leyden University, Nobel prize winner for physics, who produced the lowest degree of cold then on record, and his successor, Prof. W. H. Keesom, succeeded for the first time in solidifying helium by high pressure and extreme cold.

A Japanese naval delegation is watching its manufacture, which is extremely complicated.

Two Win Scholastic Medals



At Left is Erwin D. Canham, of Auburn, Me., a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford; at Right is John M. Frankland of New Zealand, a Student at Columbia University, New York. They Both Took First Awards in the Brooks-Bryce Foundation Prize Essay Contest.

Brooks-Bryce Foundation Award Strikes International Interest

American Writes Winning Essay at Oxford University While New Zealander Takes First Prize at Yale in Similar Contest

An international flavor permeates the awarding of the prizes in the Brooks-Bryce Foundation essay contest. At Oxford in England the first prize for the best essay written by a student of Oxford University was won by a New Zealander.

Erwin Dain Canham of Auburn, Me., a graduate of the class of 1925 of Bates College, is awarded the first prize for the best essay written by a student of Oxford University on the subject specified. The prize at Yale was won by John Middleton Frankland, a Yale graduate student, and a native of New Zealand.

Schoolboy Wins Contest
A similar competition conducted by the Brooks-Bryce Foundation in the secondary schools all over this country was won by Edward C. Curran Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., a student at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa.

Mr. Curran will sail on the Aquitania next Saturday. The first prize of which he was the winner carrying a return trip ticket to England, a letter of credit for \$500 and special entertainment in Great Britain.

The subject of the essay contest conducted by the Brooks-Bryce Foundation for the promotion of Anglo-American Amity was, "To What Extent Do the Ramifications of International Trade and Commerce Affect the Political Relations Between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations?" It was on this same topic that Mr. Canham at Oxford and Mr. Frankland at Yale wrote in the college competition, and upon which Mr. Curran wrote in the secondary schools competition.

Reason for Changing Name
The reason for doing this is because certain modifications of the charter are deemed wise, and to pay tribute to John Bright, "The Great Commoner," classed by the foundation as "An advocate of democracy who was the most outstanding figure in Anglo-American relations and was America's first friend in time of need. He was instrumental in keeping America and Great Britain at peace during the strained diplomatic relations of the Civil War."

K. M. Capper Johnson, who won

When in Need of Flowers Buy of The Florist PARK ST. BOSTON

FINE CHURCH FURNITURE Play Globecraft sewing and other forms furniture—and save the difference. Your inquiry will help us to help you.

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DODGE BROTHERS Senior Line

No Matter What You Expected This Six Will Surprise You!

"A remarkable Six"—the universal verdict! Created in the light of all past fine car experience. Combining in one rugged vehicle, literally scores of refinements not previously brought together.

Honestly built—honestly priced—high-powered—fleet—silent.

Beautifully made, inside and out. Fashionably appointed and finished. Completely equipped. Dependable.

And providing a character of performance and roadability far beyond the price at which it sells.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED TORONTO, ONTARIO

Directors: Charles E. Jackson, Edward J. Wilson, Willis D. Thompson, Harry G. Bennett, Harold H. Blake

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—While Johnny and Mary are scuffling bare brown toes delightfully through sandy roads near the farm and Junior and Rosemary are sailing, or learning to handle golf clubs at their expensive summer camp, New York is offering a host of diversions to its thousands of boys and girls during the summer.

Whether they swarm up out of Avenue A and the Bowery or come down out of tall apartment houses in the Bronx and Brooklyn, there is wide choice of pleasant occupations all within reach of a five-cent subway fare, as the United Parents' Association points out in a recreation list compiled especially for vacationing in New York.

First on the list, naturally, is the Aquarium, where the association speaks in terms of "limpid greenness," "goggle-eyed fishes" and "the quiet swish of water," attractive to adults as well as to children.

Try the dolls and figurines at the Brooklyn Children's Museum for your little girl or give your boy a chance at an afternoon in the cool fastnesses of the armor room at the Metropolitan Museum, advises the association, and it might have compiled a whole list on the Brooklyn Museum alone with its art classes, gardening and same periods, the specimens of rock with which children are allowed to play, its reading-rooms and cases full of story-telling articles gathered from all over the world.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences on Staten Island has Friday afternoon lectures and motion pictures, games, drawing and modeling classes, nature-study classes and walks on Saturdays, a stamp club on

debaters who toured Great Britain debating representative teams from Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Liverpool.

Returning from England Mr. Canham became a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, where he remained until his appointment as Rhodes Scholar to Oxford from the State of Maine.

Mr. Canham's interests were not one-sided as he was particularly interested in sports, although he did not take part in them to any extent personally. He was, however, a promoter and supporter of the best in athletics, especially in winter sports, being president of the Bates Outing Club and of the Maine Winter Sports Association.

RELIEF PROPOSALS DEBATED AT GENEVA

Opposition Raised to Governmental Relief Union

GENEVA, July 5 (P)—The adoption of a convention for collective governmental relief for peoples stricken by disasters like earthquakes and floods is the object of an international conference which has just opened at the League of Nations, under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz, former German Minister of Interior.

The American Government declined the invitation to send a delegate, but the American Red Cross is represented by Tracy B. Kittredge of Berkeley, Calif., because the proposed treaty provides for collaboration of Red Cross organizations.

Georgi Tchitcherine, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, sent notification that Moscow refused to participate on the ground that the proposed governmental union would either weaken or duplicate the activities of the Red Cross.

The delegate of Holland was opposed to the formation of a governmental relief union, saying it was better to leave the relief work to the Red Cross.

The British delegate doubted the utility of the proposed organism.

NEGROES TO COMPETE IN CULTURAL CONTEST

NEW YORK (P)—Medals and cash prizes aggregating \$4000 are offered to American Negroes in the second of the annual William E. Harmon awards for outstanding work in fine arts, literature, natural science, education, business, religion, music and race relations.

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, who is administering the awards for the Harmon Foundation, said that entries will pass to the judges after Aug. 15. Decision will be announced Jan. 1, 1928.

T. P. O'Connor Opens Meeting of International Journalists

Lord Mayor of London Welcomes Visiting Newspapermen—Power of the Press Emphasized—Press Should Be "Interpreter" Not "Scavenger"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 5—The first international conference of journalists since the war is now in session in the historic London Guild Hall. Opening the proceedings, the Lord Mayor, Sir Rowland Blades, said that more perhaps than any other profession journalists had an international responsibility, for in presenting the world's news they were exercising incalculable influence for good or the reverse. With them as much as with any other class rested the power of insuring peace. Knowledge of one another led to a right feeling, for as Charles Lamb said: "How can I hate the man? I know him."

The delegates were entertained at luncheon by the British Government. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presiding, said that the press was the most powerful instrument of public opinion in the world, helping to solve problems, bring democracies together, and make humanitarian movements successful or otherwise. It could advocate peace or incite conflict. In a dangerous situation it might be the deciding factor. If it so determined, the press could shape and organize a potent instrument of international good will and help fulfill the passionate desire for peace which he believed existed in most countries of the world. They had a League of Nations, and he would like to see a league of the whole press devoted to the encouragement of international good will.

In the afternoon T. P. O'Connor opened the deliberations with a paper on "The Press as an Influence for Peace or War." No journalist, he declared, had any excuse for either national or class prejudice. The press should be an interpreter, not a scavenger. "I have said," he continued, "this is intended to be a Locarno of journalism. I will be disappointed if from its deliberations there does not issue an appeal to all nations. War has been proved

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1848
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

Est. 1898

Mr. duPont has bought his 50th Oil-O-Matic

Chairman of the Board of the great General Motors organization uses oil exclusively for heat on his estate

JUST the bare statement that Pierre S. duPont has 50 Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners on his estate, answers nine-tenths of the questions on oil heat now in your mind.

And when you read how he came to select Oil-O-Matic—where they are used—the length of time he has had them—and their record of performance—you will realize that your whole problem of heating is answered for you.

Engineer Makes Actual Tests

From his staff of engineers, Mr. Brewer was appointed to determine which oil burner was best fitted to provide economical, uniform, dependable heat. On the basis of engineering excellence, his choice narrowed down to two. But after making actual tests in homes on Longwood Farms, the duPont estate, Mr. Brewer enthusiastically recommended Oil-O-Matic. He also bought two for his parents' home and father's greenhouse.

This settled the question of comparative merit.

For Any Size Home

Longwood farms covers 1200 acres of beautifully rolling countryside, near Kennett Square, Pa. The employees and their families dwell on this estate in average size homes. It is into these that Mr. duPont has placed fifty Oil-O-Matics.

This is your assurance that no home is too small to enjoy all the wonderful benefits of Oilomatic Heat.

Dependable Uniform Heat The first three

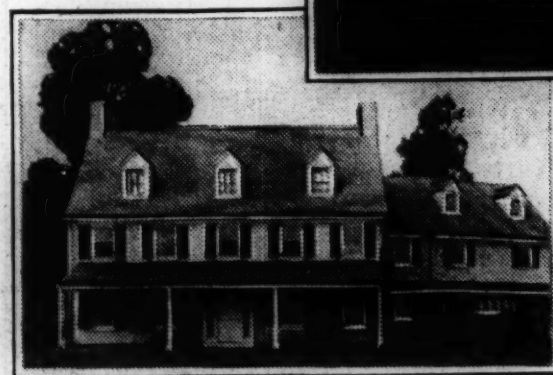
Engineer of maintenance, Road in Oil-O-Matic advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor that prompted him to investigate the merits of Oil-O-Matic

R. P. BREWER

Longwood farms covers 1200 acres of beautifully rolling countryside, near Kennett Square, Pa. The employees and their families dwell on this estate in average size homes. It is into these that Mr. duPont has placed fifty Oil-O-Matics.

This is your assurance that no home is too small to enjoy all the wonderful benefits of Oilomatic Heat.

Dependable Uniform Heat The first three



Oil-O-Matics were installed on the estate in the spring of 1925. So perfectly did they function that during the summer, 39 more were purchased. These 42 have more than confirmed the engineer's judgment. Eight more have been added as new homes were completed.

In view of this there should be no question as to its dependability. Particularly since Oil-O-Matic has been giving similar satisfaction for eight years, and more home owners are buying Oil-O-Matic than any other two oil burners combined!

Lowest Operating Cost
The individual tenants bear the cost of heating their own homes and their satisfaction is the best measure of Oilomatic Heat. You will find their homes spotlessly clean and easy to keep so. They enjoy the comfort of perfectly uniform, automatic heat at a cost equal to the bare cost of coal.

Oil-O-Matic's low operating cost is primarily due to its ability to use heavy oils, lower in price and richer in heat units than the light oils to which most oil burners are restricted. Yet Oil-O-Matic burns light or heavy oil with equal facility.

Small Payment Down
In your community there is a trained oilomatic who has the organization, facilities and financial responsibility to assure you equal satisfaction. For those who wish it, he can arrange

terms that make the initial cost of installation insignificant, indeed.

The complete story of all the advantages that have made Oil-O-Matic the undisputed world leader is told in our newest booklet just off the press. Send for it today.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.

Please send me without obligation a copy of "OIL HEATING at its best." CSM 77

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Relieve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Sentry Anti-Moth Capsules. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no dirt; no clinging odor. 2¢ postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 2450.

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Twenty-eight years of specializing in numbered printing have won us thousands of satisfied customers and a national reputation for accuracy and dependability. Samples and prices sent without obligation.

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WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS
Est. 1898

On the duPont estate are large and small houses occupied by employees. Heating plants of various types. Yet all enjoy the same comfort. Oil-O-Matic can be connected in your present heating plant, whether by steam, hot water or warm air.

TWO OF THE TENANT HOMES

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HARVARD READY TO COMMENCE SUMMER STUDY

Geology Class Will Have Canadian Rockies for Its Campus

Registration of students in the fifty-sixth Harvard summer school commenced this morning, and will continue until tomorrow afternoon. Classes are to open tomorrow morning and will be held regularly for a period of six weeks.

Appointment of Mrs. Mabel B. Lee as the first dean of women for the summer session at Harvard was announced today. Mrs. Lee is a graduate of the University of Colorado. She will take active charge today of all women registered for the summer classes.

Summer study is not confined to classrooms of the College Yard but extends into the Canadian Rockies in the west and Squam Lake of New Hampshire in the east. Prof. Thomas H. Clark of McGill University Canada, is in charge of geology students who are roving about in the mountain regions of Canada on a quest for information which the textbooks will not adequately supply. The class left several days ago, but class work was not scheduled to begin until this morning. In past summers geology classes have studied glacial formations and structural field work in other parts of the Rocky mountains.

Earn Two and a Half Credits
The summer engineering camp is located on Squam Lake, New Hampshire. H. J. Hughes, professor in Harvard University, is in charge. Classes have been in operation since June 25. As the camp is located in comparative wilderness, the students are required to furnish their own amusement after working hours. In past years the Squam Lake camp has been a popular resort for athletes intent on removing "conditions" and becoming eligible for sports in the six weeks of summer school will be enabled to complete three months of work, earning 2½ credits toward an A.B. degree. This is the maximum amount of work permitted.

Swimming, tennis, rowing and other forms of exercise have been provided for the men and women attending the session. The tennis courts of Jarvis field, and the bathing facilities and boats at the Weld boat house are open for both men and women. The registration is expected to pass all previous records. Accommodations for as many as 3000 have been arranged. Nearly half of the students will come from the New England states, and the rest from various parts of the West, South and foreign countries. Teachers comprise the bulk of the registration each year.

Mr. Chase Well Prepared
Phillip Putnam Chase, who has succeeded Prof. Alfred Chester Harford as director of the summer school, comes to his new post experienced in the practical running of secondary schools. After his graduation from the Harvard law school in 1903, he practiced law for four years in Boston, and then went to the Milton Academy where he taught history courses. His teaching career at Milton Academy put him in touch with the operation of secondary schools and helped to equip him for his present position, since the Harvard summer school offers 51 courses intended primarily for teachers.

After service in the Naval Reserve, Mr. Chase came to Harvard as a lecturer in history and a tutor in the department of history, government and economics. From 1921 to 1923 he served as one of the assistant deans, in charge of the class of 1925 during its freshman and sophomore years. He has been on a leave of absence during the last year.

Originated in 1871
The Harvard summer school is the oldest of all summer schools, having started in 1871. In that year Prof. Asa Gray organized a summer course in botany, and this led to later summer courses in biology, chemistry, and geology. By Prof. Louis Agassiz, Josiah P. Cooke, and Nathaniel S. Shaler. Professor Shaler enlarged these courses into a summer school of arts and sciences. With the founding of the graduate school of education in 1920, the summer school became a joint enterprise of the faculty of arts and sciences and the faculty of education.

The recent tendency of the summer schools is to increase the opportunities for student research and to offer more courses for undergraduates.

Among the 52 Harvard professors who will teach in the summer session are John S. Humphreys, architecture; George S. Forbes, chemistry; Edwin F. Gray, economics; Walter F. Dearborn and Dean Henry W. Holmes, education; Wilbur C. Abbott and William S. Ferguson, history; and A. F. Whitten, Spanish.

Hospitality House Open
The Phillips Brooks House in the college yard will be open from 2 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days and from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays as a hospitality house for men and women attending the session.

A series of public lectures given on the campus has been planned, but the dates will be announced later. Demonstration courses will be one of the features of the summer school. With teachers from other colleges, universities and secondary schools as students, the professor in charge of the course will stage demonstrations of the teaching of small children in the grade schools. Methods of instruction alone will be emphasized.

COURSE IS PLANNED ON LATIN AMERICA
Durham, N. H., July 5 (Special)—A conference dealing with the Latin American relations of the United States is to be conducted on July 25 and 26 under the direction of the political science department of

the summer school of the University of New Hampshire. The conference is solely for the purpose of information, and a wide number of subjects are to be discussed.

Isaac J. Cox of Northwestern University, an authority on Latin America, is to speak on "Governmental Conditions in Mexico With a Special View to Their Labor Control." Clarence R. Williams of the University of Vermont will lead discussion on the subject "The Possibilities of Bettering the Relations of the United States and Latin America." The list of speakers is not yet complete.

SWEDEN OPENS TELEPHONE LINE

(Continued from Page 1)
to shoulder, the line of "suffering unemployed" would be 1100 miles long.

Sir Arthur Salter characterized the resolutions as a "decadence of collective wisdom" and said that the resistance to the removal of trade barriers is buttressed by fallacies and vested interests. What looks like an individual advantage is a collective disadvantage, he added.

Concerted action was required to put into force the resolutions for the general good, in which each nation would receive its share. The success of resolutions would be crowned by the greatest revival of international prosperity that the world had ever seen.

Better Communication Sought Between Centers in Europe
STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—In the belief that successful modern commerce depends as much on the communication of ideas as on the transport of goods, the International Chamber of Commerce, after devoting itself to better arrangements for the shipment of products across European frontiers, took up the question of improved telephone facilities between the trading centers of Europe. The chamber has had a committee working on this matter since 1924, and which has been able to secure a moderate degree of co-operation and to bring about a considerable number of new telephone connections, much remains to be done.

In 1925 a program was tentatively laid down which it was hoped would result in bringing all the principal centers into telephonic communication between 1926 and 1930. Enough progress has been made, largely through steady pressure from the international chamber and affiliated organizations, to warrant the hope that by 1930 a far greater range of communication will be possible than at present.

Delays and difficulties in Europe are still much greater than in the United States, although reports to the delegates indicate that the European charges are materially less than those asked in America. Europe has consistently lagged behind America in this respect. Chicago and New York having been connected by telephone in 1892. This was followed by London, and then by San Francisco service, dating from 1915, covers the distance from London to Bagdad.

A committee which visited the United States to study American methods of long-distance telephony presented a map showing American distances superimposed on a map of Europe, an exhibit which graphically illustrates the backwardness of Europe in this respect. As early as 1909 experimental telephonic communication was established between Stockholm and Paris. Attempts to make this service permanent failed through governmental disapproval. The French authorities still appear to disapprove such a service, and it was with great difficulty that the Swedish authorities, for the convenience of delegates to the present meetings, were able to provide the present service between Stockholm and Paris.

MOTORING PLAYERS COMING TO HARVARD

Troupe of Former Collegians to Use Library Steps

The Jitney Players, a roving group of actors, will make a third annual appearance on the Harvard campus, Thursday evening, Aug. 4, it was learned yesterday afternoon. Traveling with their complete equipment in two automobile trucks ingeniously constructed so as to unfold into a stage, the players will drive their vehicles into the College Yard and present a public performance in front of Widener Library, using the steps of the library and temporary lawn chairs for the galleries and parquet of their open air theater.

The Jitney Players is composed of a group of former college students who have had professional and amateur experience in dramatic work. They were organized by Bushnell Cheney, Yale '21. Several members of the cast are Harvard graduates, and are remembered by their classmates for comic and serious roles in college plays during their undergraduate careers. Last year the strolling band opened its stage in the Harvard College Yard and presented "Lady Gregory's 'The Dragon'."

AUDITORIUM FINANCE BILL INTRODUCED

M. A. O'Brien Jr., of Dorchester, is the petitioner for legislation under the terms of a bill filed today authorizing Boston to borrow \$5,000,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of a municipal auditorium in readiness for the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Boston in 1930.

JOHN COOLIDGE ON TRIP
PLAINVILLE, Conn., July 5 (AP)—John Coolidge left for Plymouth, Vt., from Hartford yesterday afternoon, after being a guest at the home of Governor Trumbull over the weekend. After staying at Plymouth a few days it is the intention of the President's son to go to Burlington, Vt., to attend the summer school of the university there.

One of Features of Springfield Parade



A Float Entered by Swedish Citizens of Springfield, Mass., in the Parade Celebrating Independence Day and the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the City.

PARADE IS HELD IN SPRINGFIELD

City Celebrates 75th Anniversary Together With Independence Day

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5 (Special)—Clear weather just cool enough for enjoyable marching and the most ambitious array of industrial, fraternal and civic organizations and floats ever assembled here, combined yesterday to make the joint celebration of Springfield's seventy-fifth birthday and Independence Day an outstanding event.

More than 8000 persons took part in the parade and 50,000 persons lined the streets. Additional thousands thronged to the parks to take part in sports programs and to see the pyrotechnic display in the evening. Late in the afternoon visiting aviators from Hartford gave a stunt program.

Groups in old-fashioned costumes mingled with the crowds. Four sisters, in poke bonnets and crinolines, were called to the reviewing stand in order that they might better be seen. Even two youngsters in the comics division of the parade caught the anniversary theme for they appeared mounted on a tandem bicycle.

Showers of confetti from office windows gave a metropolitan note to the festivities. The industrial floats stressed the historical note inspired by the anniversary, exhibiting old and new products in comparison.

The Swedish Society, a German organization, participated in the parade for the first time since the World War. More than 1000 Negro members of the New England Knights of Phylas, whose annual convention opened last night, also took part.

The Swedish entry in the parade, a float depicting a small home with a husband and wife in the doorway and the legend, "Home Keeping Hearts Are Happiest," made a particularly favorable impression.

AID FOR FRENCH TOWN SOUGHT BY MRS. GRAY

Restoration of Samogneux Is Helped by Book

Mrs. Horace Gray, who formerly made her home in the Fenway and now spends the greater part of each year in France, is visiting in Boston, eliciting the interest of friends of France in her work for the restoration of the town of Samogneux.

As eloquent aid to explaining the situation in Samogneux Mrs. Gray is circulating a little book which is the story of one Barnabé, by M. Henry Frémont. It tells of his life in France in 1916 to 1918, and is a simple, authentic record of the unchanging conditions of a village to which he subsequently returned, finding it having hard work to restore itself to the state it held before it became a part of the devastated regions.

Mrs. Gray is the American representative of the Franco-American committee for the restoration of Samogneux. She has already succeeded in obtaining from M. Poincaré a promise that the Treasury of France will give the sum of \$1200 toward the work if a like sum is obtained elsewhere.

As Mrs. Gray's stay in Boston is limited, James R. Hooper, treasurer of the New England Trust Company, has been designated as the treasurer of the Samogneux fund and copies of M. Frémont's story may be found at Schoenhof's bookshop in Washington Street.

ADDED PLEAS MADE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Letters variously in behalf of and opposing revised action with respect to Sacco and Vanzetti continued today to arrive at the office of Governor Fuller at the State House. Among them were communications from the Federation of the Agrarian Communities of Vera Cruz, one from the Swiss Union of Workers which numbers about 153,000 members and another from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of El Paso, Tex. Several resolutions were also received from labor organizations protesting against capital punishment. These resolutions were "filed in" in the usual forms that apparently have been sent out to labor organizations and unions throughout the country.

New Command Given to Fishing Captain

Instead of Catching Fish He Will Hereafter Be Watching Fish

For 35 years Capt. Jerry A. Cook sailed out of Gloucester aboard successive schooners in the fishing fleet. During this long service he learned a great deal about the sea and about fish that are brought to the great seaboard markets. So there are two ways to look at what has happened now to Captain Cook. He has been made deputy inspector of fish under the state division of fisheries on appointment of Commissioner of Conservation William Basely.

To withdraw a man from the sea after he has followed it for 35 years and to place him in what some folk choose to call a "white collar job," might be considered an abrupt change. Most seafaring men have no great hankers for the ways of life on land after they have seen three decades and more of the sea's salt winds and rains and magic surprises.

But Captain Cook's acceptance of the post was in the nature of a duty to the State. The commission wanted a man, if he could be found, who knew fish, and who therefore was equipped to supervise inspection on the 30,000,000 pounds of fish inspected annually at the Massachusetts wharves. In Captain Cook this man was found and his acceptance of the task means an improvement in the state service.

Captain Cook's task will be to find out if the work of inspection is being strictly carried out. Such a job is a job of the sea only once removed and it carries with it constant proximity to all the paraphernalia with which it is accustomed. It also carries with it a certification of Captain Cook's outstanding ability and reputation.

SHOE DEALERS OPEN DISPLAY

(Continued from Page 1)
60 per cent of men's shoes were tan, but last year black came into the ascendancy. And now the swing is back to tan again.

Expect 5000 Buyers
"Another surprising thing," he went on, "is the change that has come over the shoes for the younger girls. At one time they were almost of a type, and the making of them was very stable. But now the young girl is demanding the same amount of styles as her older sister."

More than 5000 buyers are expected at this year's New England fair, breaking the record of former years. Nearly 100 of these will be from foreign countries, and several famous designers and producers are expected from abroad.

Tomorrow will be the biggest day of the convention for Samogneux. The displays opened for buyers and for the public there will be an all-day meeting of the New England Retail Dealers and a meeting of the directors of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association.

RADCLIFFE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR HONOLULU

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, will sail tomorrow on the Matsonia, together with 40 or 50 others, for Honolulu, to attend the biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Harvard University will be represented by George G. Wilson, professor of international law, and Stanley Hornbeck, professor of history of the Far East.

Dean Bernice V. Brown is in charge of the duties of the college during the absence of Miss Comstock, who will return late in September in time for the opening of the fall semester.

IMPORT MERCHANDISE VALUED AT \$261,267,881

The merchandise imported through the Massachusetts Customs District, which is comprised mostly of the Port of Boston, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was valued at \$261,267,881, and the duties collected by the Government on this merchandise amounted to \$49,967,908.31, it was announced by W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port.

The figures for the previous year were: Imports valued at \$277,871,716 and duties collected \$54,994,258.15. The decline in the figures for last year is largely due, it is said, to the smaller importation of wool and cotton due to slackness in the textile industry.

CITY'S PAGEANT DREW CROWDS

Independence Day Programs of Varied Events Given Throughout Boston

Boston's official celebration of the 151st anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence began at 9:30, when Mayor Nichols raised the national flag at City Hall, and John J. Heffernan, president of the Boston City Council, the city flag.

From City Hall the officials marched to the old State House, where Joseph L. McNamara, a senator at the Boston Latin School, read the Declaration from the balcony overlooking State Street. Alexander Whitehead presided and Mayor Nichols delivered a short address.

In Faneuil Hall at 10:30 the traditional official patriotic exercises were held, with Mrs. Curtis Guild, of the Independence Day Committee, presiding. Miss Isabel Randall, a senior at the Girls' High School, read the preamble to the Constitution, and William McGinnis, commander of the Department of Massachusetts, American Legion, delivered the patriotic oration of the day. Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, wife of Commander Richard E. Byrd, was the honorary chairman of the Independence Day Committee.

Twenty-six Band Concerts
While the official exercises were being held at the old State House and Faneuil Hall, celebrations of the day were being begun in every ward in the city with the exception of Charlestown, which had its day on June 17, anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The official bonfire was touched off at 12:01 yesterday morning at Smith playground, Allston. During the celebration 26 band concerts were given and last night fireworks were displayed at Boston Common, Franklin Field and the Smith playground in Allston.

On Boston Common where the exhibition of the municipal pageant drew throngs of people during the afternoon and evening, vendors of refreshments and toys for children so thronged the reservation that the Rev. Edward A. Horton, president, and Myron E. Pierce secretary, of the Boston Common Society, later issued statements protesting that for more than 20 years such practices had never been permitted by city authorities.

Following the various entertainments of the day the officials of the police and fire departments said that yesterday was an unusually quiet Fourth of July in Boston. The police had been on duty for the 24 hours, and the firemen had no serious fires to extinguish.

Traffic Under Control
It was not until last night that the traffic squads of the police had any problem on their hands, but from late afternoon until midnight week-end vacationists and holiday visitors to the country returning to the city crowded the streets of the city.

Unusually heavy was the traffic done by the railroads over the holiday. Thousands of persons returning yesterday afternoon and last night crowded all in-coming trains to such an extent that many extra trains were put on by the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroad companies. The railroad stations were crowded for hours last night as a consequence, and the Boston Elevated railroad was taxed to handle the thousands of excursionists.

The coast lines of steamers and the excursion boats all had capacity business Saturday, Sunday and yesterday while the different interstate bus lines were compelled to put extra vehicles into service. Suburban cities and towns held their customary celebrations yesterday devoting unusual attention to the entertainment of the children as did Boston, where the little ones had free treats of ice cream and lollipops.

Picturesque Scenes Enacted in Pageant on Common

The Common, as usual, was the center of civic activity on Independence Day, the feature being the two performances of the community pageant, afternoon and evening, at Frog Pond and the fireworks following.

The subject of the pageant this year was "Sleeping Beauty" or "Briar Rose," described on the program as "a folk tale beloved by the children of every land." The pageant was organized at the request of Mayor Nichols, by the Boston Social Union and Community Service of Boston, Inc., and under the supervision of George H. Johnson, director of public celebrations. It was staged under the direction of Miss

MASONS GATHER IN RHODE ISLAND FOR DEDICATION

Virginia Officials Use Tools of Washington to Lay Corner Stone

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 (Special)—The Shelter Harbor Country Club, a Masonic memorial, between Narragansett Pier and Westerly, was dedicated and its corner stone laid yesterday. Hundreds of Masons with their families and guests were present, and distinguished members of the order took part. The ceremonies were marked by the use of the trowel, level and plumb used by George Washington in laying the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington.

The clubhouse is surrounded by about 400 acres of woodland and open country, and a beach one mile in length. It is planned eventually to have facilities for every form of outdoor sport desirable on the property, including an 18-hole golf course and a four-mile bridge path. It is estimated that the clubhouse and grounds will represent the expenditure of about \$1,500,000 when all arrangements are completed.

Virginia Officials Present
In order that the historic implements once used by Washington be transported for use on this occasion, it was necessary that A. T. Ashton, Master, and the senior and junior wardens of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Alexandria, Va., be present. Mr. Ashton laid the corner stone of the new building, and is in his office, a direct successor to George Washington, a one-time member and Master of the same lodge. A further tie in the ceremony to sentiment was the fact that the Bible used is said to be the one on which Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States.

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock. Dr. Clarence J. Owens of New York, vice-president of the club, presided. Invocation was offered by Irville A. May of New Haven Commandery Knights Templars, and Dr. Franklin Dana Lawson gave an address of welcome. Other speakers were Winfield Scott Solomon, Grand Master of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and James A. Gunn, Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After luncheon, Captain Berthel and Rear Admiral Dana presented the flag and conducted the formalities of its raising. The flag was a gift of General Pershing, who is one of the 700 charter members of the club. The address was delivered by Col. Wade Hampton Cooper of Washington.

Start Work on Golf Course
After the flag raising, the gathering proceeded to the site of the proposed golf course, where the first actual work was begun on it under the direction of Robert D. Pryde, golf course architect. The rest of the day was given over to inspection of the club property and to sailing, swimming and other forms of recreation. The country club is not a sectional

or state project, but a national Masonic memorial. Mr. Gunn said in referring to the factors which led to the founding of the memorial: "This is a vital and significant day for Christian Masonry in America. Here we celebrate in laying the corner stone of a club dedicated to Almighty God and the idealism of Christianity. No nobler sentiment could inspire. With an ideal location and natural advantages we here dedicate a program that will carry on through the years, realizing the highest joys and inspiring us with the noblest motives. Only by a more personal contact in our pleasures, as well as in our work, can Knights Templar know each other and thus engender the power and enthusiasm which shall advance the fundamental principles of charity, hospitality and benevolence upon which our Christian Order of the Temple is founded."

EGYPTIAN KING VISITS BRITAIN

Fuad Gets Great Ovation While Driving to Buckingham Palace

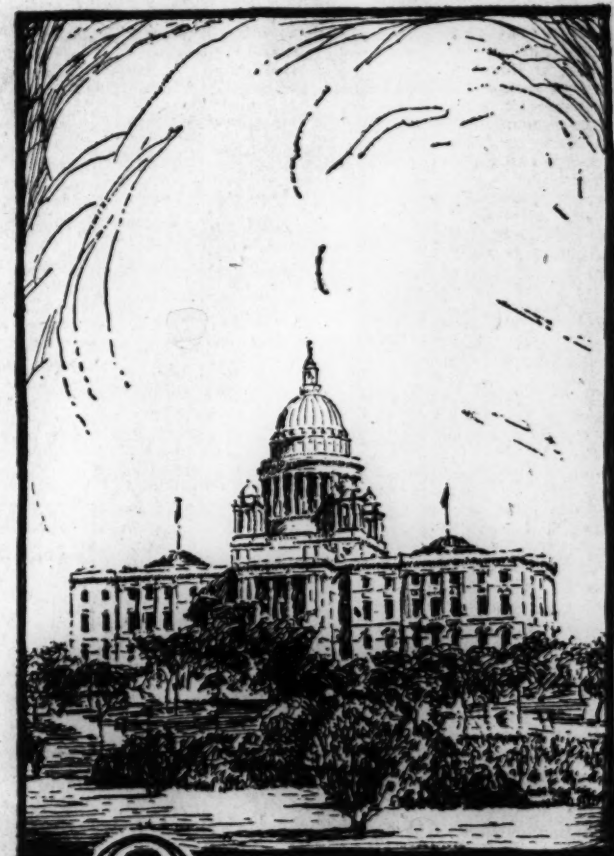
LONDON, July 5 (AP)—King Fuad of Egypt arrived here yesterday to pay a short visit to King George. He was received at Victoria Station by the King, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, other members of the royal family and most of the Cabinet ministers.

King Fuad came from France and the Prince of Wales met the royal visitor at Calais, bidding him welcome to British shores. All the customary ceremonial of court etiquette was observed at Victoria Station, guards of honor, levee dress, bunting, and floral decorations, with airplanes circling overhead, and after formal introductions and presentations King Fuad had a great popular ovation while driving through the decorated streets to Buckingham Palace, where there was a ceremonial presentation to Queen Mary.

Later the King of Egypt placed a wreath on the Cenotaph and paid formal visits to various members of the royal family, and then returned to the palace for a state banquet. Fuad has a bodyguard of 28 stalwart Nubians, whose picturesque costumes attracted much attention. The visit, which in political circles is believed not unlikely to result in the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian alliance, placing the relations of the two countries on a far more satisfactory and firmer basis, has begun in a most cordial and promising way.

SAIL FOR EUROPE
Kofiro Tomita, assistant curator of the department of Chinese and Japanese art at the Museum of Fine Arts, with Mrs. Tomita, sailed July 2 for Europe on the Leviathan, to be gone two months. During their trip they plan to visit England, France, Germany and Belgium.

Wrapping Paper: Before paper was as plentiful as it is today, butchers used to wrap up meat in large vegetable leaves.



In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

YIELD OF FISH UNPRECEDENTED IN NEW ENGLAND

Industry Recorded as Showing Marked Growth During the Past Year

With an unprecedented yield in the mackerel fishery, as well as in the groundfish fishery, the fishing industry of New England established itself in a new position as one of the most important industries of the section, according to the fifty-second annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau, compiled by Frederick F. Dimick, secretary, and just issued.

This prosperous condition of the New England fisheries is reflected in the work being done in the shipyards which are busy building fishing vessels, the report declares. The catch of fresh mackerel last year, the largest on record, amounted to 304,490 barrels, compared with 205,961 barrels the year previous. The catch of groundfish by the fishing fleet was a record one. The receipts at Boston amounted to 135,120,890 pounds, compared with 122,632,321 the previous year. Haddock comprised about 60 per cent of the receipts.

Swordfish, which is one of the most popular fishes in the market in the summer months, was in better supply than for four years. The report declares that there are probably more of these fish sold in the Boston market than any other market in the world. The mackerel fishery had a very successful season. The fleet numbered 50 sail, compared with 33 the previous season. The increase was largely made up of small vessels manned by Italians.

Statistics in the report show that of the total groundfish receipts of the season, 71,454,983 pounds were haddock, 31,788,349 pounds were large cod, while the rest was hake, pollock, cusk, halibut and scrod. Average prices paid to vessels at the Boston fish pier in 1926, with comparisons, were: Haddock 3.6 cents per pound, against 3.4 cents the previous year; large cod 4.2 cents, against 4.3 cents; market cod 2.3 cents, against 2.1 cents; pollock 2.8 cents, against 2.5 cents; large hake 2.2 cents, compared with 2.1 cents; cusk 2.7 cents, against 2.5 cents.

The wide fluctuation of prices is shown by the high and low prices paid to vessels during the year. Haddock sold at 15 cents and 16 cents during the year, large cod 16 cents and 24 cents, hake 12 cents and 1 cent.

TOWER DEDICATED ON STAFFORD'S HILL

Memorial to Revolutionary Soldiers and Early Masons

CHESHIRE, Mass., July 5 (Special).—The stone tower erected on Stafford's Hill by a party of Rhode Islanders to settle on Stafford's Hill, the idea was conceived of erecting a memorial to the old stone mill at Newport, and this plan has been carried out successfully under the leadership of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In its early years Stafford's Hill was known as New Providence. For 43 years ending 1793, it was part of the town of Adams, and its incorporation in the town of Cheshire antedated by only a few years the famous episode of the Cheshire cheese made by the townspeople and taken down to Washington by Elder John Leland and presented to President Thomas Jefferson on Jan. 1, 1802. The first Baptist Church in Berkshire County was formed on Stafford's Hill in 1769 and the Franklin lodge of Masons was organized there in 1793.

Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont gave greetings from that State and John C. Hull, Speaker of the House of Representatives, represented Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. Others included Ernest E. Rogers, president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Capt. B. L. V. Stafford, World War veteran of New York, who is a direct descendant of Colonial John Stafford, the Cheshire pioneer.

PROHIBITION DEBATED AT STUDENT MEETING

STORRS, July 5 (Special).—That Connecticut youths of high school age are keenly interested in current affairs was made clear at the fourth annual session of the Connecticut Young People's Conference of Connecticut, which closed a 10-day meeting at Storrs Agricultural College yesterday. This was the statement of the Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, pastor of the Center Congregational Church of New Haven, and dean of the conference.

"Because they wanted to continue a debate on prohibition, our delegates gave up a social program which had been planned for the latter part of one evening," said Dr. Maurer. "Most of the 250 delegates are in favor of prohibition, and many of them recognized the difficulty of adequate enforcement. A large majority voted that in their opinion drinking among young people in the high schools was decreasing. The Rev. Samuel O. Weeks of Northampton it was on the increase in school fraternity parties."

HISTORIC SOCIETY ELECTS

EXETER, N. H., July 5.—At its annual meeting held here yesterday, the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati elected five new members. They were Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, Commander of the First Corps Area, Boston; Col. Sinclair Weeks, of Boston, successor of his father, John W. Weeks, former United States Senator and Secretary of War; Maurice R. E. Washburn, of East Greenwich, R. I.; Phineas W. Sprague, of Boston, and LeBaron C. Colt, of Providence. Josiah C. Norcross of Cambridge succeeded Wilson E. Blodgett of Woburn, Mass., as treasurer.

Drawings by School Children Show Exercise of Originality

Exhibit Is Made of Pictures With Which Young Pupils Illustrated Stories Read to Them—Depicting of Own Impressions Encouraged

Ability to tell a story, clearly and dramatically, with a few strokes of pencil or brush, artistic perception and originality of expression or design are things that impressed Boston educators in the drawings of city school children, from 6 to 14 years of age that were on exhibition at the Teachers' College of the City of Boston during the last two days of school.

All the work shown was imaginative. That is, not a picture was of any object which the child was trying to reproduce. Every one expressed some conception of the young artist himself. Helped in various ways to clarify his ideas he was left free to express them in his own way. Thus, while many trees were drawn by the children they were not drawn in the same way, as in the usual class. Some had branches and many leaves; some showed a trunk with a mass of lines above; others were merely indicated by a few lines. Some were more effective than others, but each was undeniably a tree and had its proper place in the picture.

So with stories the children illustrated. No two of the pictures were alike. Each child chose his own episode to depict and did it in his own way. It was evident that several had chosen the same theme, but the handling was entirely the young artist's own.

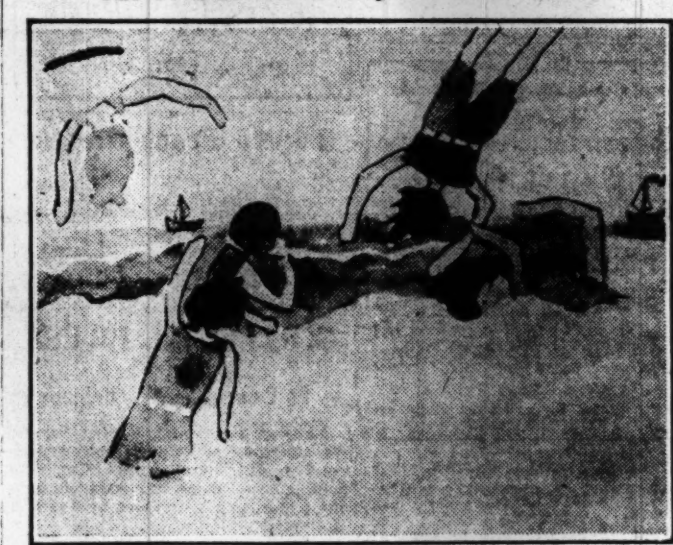
Proceeding on the theory that every child has the elements of what is called creative expression within him, the art course in Boston public schools is arranged to foster and develop this ability. The child has instruction in the use of materials, in basic laws of proportion, color, balance; he has lessons in drawing and painting the things that he sees, but always care is taken not to pour the children into one mold, but leave each one free to express his own individuality.

An important way of doing this is to call upon the child to draw his own illustrations for some story. This may be a street scene in spring, a summer picnic, a ship sailing the sea, the hand-organ man, a school song, a story told or read to them.

When one is selected for illustration it is carefully worked up to the subject if he were to illustrate the story, but along lines suited to the child's thinking. After the story is told or read the children discuss it and the characters. They may dramatize it, first acting out the parts, later working out the costumes, the older children going to the library for research work on the subject and later arranging the setting. Costumes may be made from materials brought from home, supplemented by paper.

Finally, when the story has been absorbed and is vivid in the imagination of the children, they draw a picture of it. The effects are often

As It Seems to a Juvenile Artist



"A Day at the Beach," a Drawing by a Child in Grade Five, One of Works Exhibited at Teachers College of City of Boston.

ANIMAL PROTECTORS HOLD PUBLIC MEETING

Large Crowd Present at Outdoor Gathering

One of the largest crowds ever assembled on the Charles Street Mall of the Common attended the first public meeting of the newly organized Animal Welfare Association Sunday afternoon. The meeting was held to stimulate public interest in the campaign sponsored by the association, which represents all of the Boston animal welfare organizations active in humane educational work, the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The meeting was opened by a bugle call. Mrs. Alice M. Capron, secretary of the association, presided, and was the speaker of the occasion. Her talk was followed by a general discussion during which questions pertaining to animal welfare work were answered. Mrs. Anna May Peabody also spoke, telling of her recent trip to London, where she attended the animal conference and studied methods of English organizations. The Rev. Samuel O. Weeks of Northampton spoke on the advancement of humanitarian work. Edward H. Packard of the Cambridge Tribune explained how the association plans to conduct its campaign.

Meetings are to be held on the Charles Street Mall every Sunday afternoon under the direction of Chester Green, president of the association.

BYRD CABLES GREETING

Governor Fuller today received a cablegram from Commander Byrd, which read as follows: "We all deeply appreciate your kind message. 'BYRD.'"

With the arrival of the America in France the Governor sent a message congratulating the fliers.

remarkable. Even the youngest children get action and expression that are often striking. Color and color combinations are frequently beautiful. What artists know as "feeling" is sometimes pronounced and the composition leads the adult onlooker to believe that a large proportion of children have it within them to become successful artists.

This collection of pictures is to be on public exhibition in August at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street. It has been brought together by Miss Grace Reed and Miss Margaret Stone of the manual arts department of the Boston school system, with C. Edward Newell, director, in general charge. The work itself, however, it is pointed out, was done under the regular classroom teachers, not by specialists on the subject.

Miss Reed and Miss Stone declare that everybody has constant opportunity to express art in original form. It occurs in the choosing of

one's dress, in the arrangement of a room for comfort or beauty, in planning a garden, in the grouping of preserve and pickle jars on the shelves, and that far better expressions along these lines and much more enjoyment and energy in performing one's daily activities will result when the individual knows how to release his artistic feelings in these lines.



Drawings by Boston School Children. At Left, "The Runaway Fairy," Drawing by Child in Grade Four. At Right, "As He Stood There Pondering an Old Beggar Woman Came Up to Him," Drawing by Child in Grade Six.

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"A Day at the Beach," a Drawing by a Child in Grade Five, One of Works Exhibited at Teachers College of City of Boston.

GLOBE-TOURING CAR ON VISIT TO BOSTON

German Journalist Is Making Trip in Home-Made Machine

A tiny yellow automobile bearing the legends "Rund Um die Welt" and "Second Trip Around the World" was seen on Boston's streets this last week-end, driven by its owner, William Fauer, of Frankfurt-am-Meine, Germany, who styles himself as "a world traveling journalist." His car is home-made and he is making his second trip around the world in it.

Fauer is a native of Germany and lives at Frankfurt-on-the-Meine. He corresponds for about 150 papers in his own country, and has written several books. He speaks four languages, he says, and understands two others. His travels have taken him through Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Arabia, India, the Malay Archipelago, China, Russia, Japan, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland.

The home-made car in which he travels is shaped like a stream-line roadster. It is equipped with a 1918 motorcycle engine, and motorcycle wheels and tires. The whole car is not longer than 6 feet from hub to hub.

DEDICATION AT EVERETT

Dedication of the monument in front of the American Legion headquarters in Broadway, Everett, dedicated to the soldiers and sailors who took part in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition, was the feature of the celebration of Independence Day yesterday in Everett. United States marines and regular troops as well as the veteran firemen, Theodore A. R. Kitson was the sculptor of the monument.

TOWN CELEBRATES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Washington, in Berkshires, Named for General

WASHINGTON, Mass., July 5 (Special).—Unusual features in the history of this little town perched on the ridge that separates the Berkshire region from the uplands that skirt the Connecticut Valley were recounted yesterday in celebration of its sesquicentennial.

The honorable role of this, the second town to be named after George Washington, in settling localities of the West and the men who went from here to earn success and fame, were recalled by the principal speaker, Philip Mack Smith of the research staff of the Library of Congress.

The town was bought twice from the Indians before settlement and incorporation. The first purchaser became involved in difficulties and failed to obtain a clear title. Another feature is that of the nearly 25,000 acres embraced by the town, more than half is owned by the City of Pittsfield and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The first named was 2937 acres as part of its watershed, and the State 10,997 acres as a public reservation, known as the Mountaineer and taken over from the Whittier estate.

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Drawings by Boston School Children. At Left, "The Runaway Fairy," Drawing by Child in Grade Four. At Right, "As He Stood There Pondering an Old Beggar Woman Came Up to Him," Drawing by Child in Grade Six.

DANVERS OBSERVES 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Essex County Organizations Join in Celebration

DANVERS, Mass., July 5.—Danvers celebrated the 175th anniversary of its founding yesterday in the presence of a throng estimated at 50,000. The day began with the firing of 21 guns by the 102d Field Artillery of Salem and at noon the battery fired the national salute of 48 guns.

In the morning a military and civic parade was held in which sailors and marines, civil and military organizations from many towns and cities in Essex County, clubs and fraternal organizations took part. Elaborate floats depicting the history of the town and the development of the city were a feature of the pageant.

At noon the official municipal banquet was held in the Masonic Hall with David I. Walsh (D.) junior United States Senator from Massachusetts, as the speaker for the occasion. Three mayors, George A. Bates of Salem, William F. Stopford of Beverly and Robert A. Bakeman of Peabody, made short addresses.

During the afternoon there were games for the children and baseball games at the public playgrounds, and a vaudeville entertainment at Danvers public park. At night the celebration closed with a display of fireworks.

OLD FUND ATTAINS RECORD HIGH MARK

Begun in 1797 for Connecticut Schools, Gains \$35,000

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5 (Special).—An increase of more than \$35,000 in the principal of the Connecticut School Fund, started in 1797, has been reported for the fiscal period ended June 30. The year has been one of the most successful periods in the fund's 130 years.

Not since the year 1835, when the principal increased by a greater amount, has the fund increased more than \$35,000 in principal, and never before in its history has it totaled more than at present.

The 1927 annual report of Ernest E. Rogers, State treasurer, and George W. Sisson, agent in charge of the fund, shows that the principal now stands at approximately \$2,087,500, or \$10,000 greater than the previous high record attained in 1917, when it was \$2,077,500.

CONSERVATORY ROOM TO HOUSE CARR ORGAN

Commemorating the musical activities of Samuel Carr, who for several years was president of its board of trustees, the New England Conservatory of Music will have in the building now under construction, a spacious organ room in the upper story. In this will be placed the three-manual organ which Mr. Carr built for his Boston residence and which Mrs. Carr has presented to the conservatory.

Included with Mrs. Carr's gift of the organ is Mr. Carr's musical library, consisting of many vocal and orchestral scores as well as organ music. This library will be installed in the Carr room, which will be used by students of the organ department of the conservatory for study and reading. Small organ recitals will also be given in the room before limited audiences.

TEXTILE MILLS IMPROVE DYES

Cotton Goods Makers Will Give Color-Fast Guarantee With Their Product

Textile mills and converters of cotton and rayon fabrics are now in a position to provide greater protection to the public against inferior dyes, according to a report made to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers by representatives of a textile group which guarantees to refund the price of material and cost of making clothing if their colors fail to wash satisfactorily.

American dyes, it is pointed out, have been steadily improved since the war, and the dye industry of this country now leads the world. Tests in the mills and by chemists employed by plants which do not maintain their own laboratories maintain a constant check on all the fabrics produced.

The United Retail Dry Goods Association conducts a laboratory in which the dyed fabrics are given tests for washability previous to their presentation to the public. A further check is obtained at the laboratory.

It is known that there is something wrong with the textile industry in New England," Mr. Roper continued. "It is known that the Merrimack Valley is the greatest textile center in New England, but that transportation rates are high, and that transportation enters into the cost of production."

Her Advantages Neglected "It would seem that Massachusetts and New England were not making the most of their advantages and natural resources," he declared, "if any practical means of reducing transportation cost is overlooked. There are few rivers of equal length in the world upon the banks of which there exists so much commerce waiting for a channel to use it. And its development is not a question that concerns the Merrimack Valley only."

"If New England is to retain her supremacy as an industrial center, which she has to date by reason of an unlimited supply of labor and capital, raw materials must be brought to manufacturing centers like the Merrimack Valley at the lowest possible cost."

The present depth of the river channel," Mr. Roper said, "is of very little practical value as a means of cheapening transportation, on account of the cost of unloading from coast-wise vessels to smaller barges and the towing charges up the river. Any money spent to improve the river would be a waste of money, for the development of the river will be almost a total loss unless the river is fully developed. Thus, I believe, any amount spent will bring large economic returns. What is needed is a channel of sufficient depth and width to take care of modern water transportation."

What Has Been Done

In giving a short history of the Merrimack and of the attempts at improvements that had been made upon it, Mr. Roper said that from 1800 to 1850 the river and its tributaries were the main thoroughfares for the carrying of freight and passengers in the valley, but that with advent of the railroad the waterways had been left to decay and become practically worthless as a means of cheap transportation.

In its original condition there was a channel seven feet deep from South Amesbury to the sea, but it was navigable for boats drawing only a few feet of water to any of the points beyond. Various attempts were made to use the river for commercial transportation, but all of them proved impracticable because boats could travel only at high tide, thus necessitating a 12-hour layover on each trip.

From the date of the completion of a seven-foot channel in 1905 from South Amesbury to Haverhill until 1914, all the work that was done was simply maintenance. There had been expended up until that time approximately \$415,000.

In 1915 jetties were constructed on the outer bar at Newburyport, and a 15-foot channel constructed, which deepened and improved because of the deflection of the tides caused by the jetties. But here the work stopped. All of these improvements were made at the expense of the Federal Government.

Board Named in 1912

In 1912 a Merrimack Valley Waterway Board was appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature. Their report recommended an 18-foot channel from the sea to Lowell, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the State, and an appropriation from Congress.

Nothing was done, however, because, aside from the cost of the project was complicated by legal questions arising from the disturbance of power rights between Haverhill and Lowell.

"If the project of the board had been limited to the best possible development of the river from the tides to Haverhill," Mr. Roper pointed out, "the improvement to that point might have brought such large economic returns that a further development would have been imperative, regardless of the apparent obstacles."

Turning once more to conditions as they are today, he said: "The population and industries of the Merrimack Valley sprang up rapidly, and the transportation facilities have never met this industrial growth. The result has been that there has been a continual complaint of car shortages, delays and congested conditions, all of which have proved costly to industry."

Would Tend to Lower Rates

And while the improvement of the Merrimack River could not be expected as a regulator of railroad rates, Mr. Roper explained, it would nevertheless prove of great economic utility, because a point served by both rail and water often has lower freight rates than one served by rail alone.

In further discussing an improved river serving as an auxiliary to the railroad he believed that "if the railroad now serving the action is not giving satisfactory service, one reason is because they are overburdened with heavy, bulky cheap freight that can and should be carried by water. The high-grade commodities would always be left to go by rail."

New England Textile Problem Believed to Rest in Merrimack

Investigator Believes Navigable River Would Cut Freight, Improve Business, Put Wages Up and Generally Revivify Mill Industry

"Production is not complete until goods are in the hands of the consumer," is the economic axiom brought forth in connection with the fact that the Merrimack River, running through the greatest textile center in New England, is unnavigable by larger boats for more than a few miles above Newburyport at its mouth.

"Water for power and water for transportation determined the location of the textile industry in the Merrimack Valley. Our forefathers really realized the value of water as a cheap carrying agent," Henry J. Roper, of the Merrimack Valley, said after investigating conditions along the river from the viewpoint of a citizen interested in public welfare.

"It is known that there is something wrong with the textile industry in New England," Mr. Roper continued. "It is known that the Merrimack Valley is the greatest textile center in New England, but that transportation rates are high, and that transportation enters into the cost of production."

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the low-grade commodities that should have low rates, and the railroad to carry the high-grade freight that can afford to pay the higher rates.

Sees Need to Advertise

"The waterway, by obtaining for manufacturers at a low rate such raw materials as lumber, cotton, wool and coal, would, in turn, create traffic whose later transportation at higher rates gives the railroad large returns."

"We not only want to keep our industries here, and have them prosperous," Mr. Roper said in summing up his investigations of the Merrimack River, "but we should be willing to consider any project that will be an inducement for other industries to locate here. Other sections of the country are making inducements to our industries to locate in their territory, and we must not only add, but we must increase our advantages as a manufacturing center."

"The improvement of the river as a part of the route from the cities on its banks to Boston, New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and the south would seem to have immense possibilities. On the river there would be increased water power. There is an abundance of land along the river for industrial sites. An abundance of opportunities would be opened up and the small towns along the river would grow, rapidly increasing the market for home products."

Baseball Revised in Replies to Quiz

"National Game" Does Not Seem So National at Connecticut Agricultural

STORRS, Conn., July 5 (AP).—Baseball may be the national game, but one would never suspect it from the answers of Connecticut agricultural students to questions contained in examinations given by the department of physical education to test their knowledge of the sport.

Defining an illegally batted ball, one of the Aggie students said it was "a pitched ball which hits the batter and then the bat." A "co-ed" expanded on this before he hit it. "When a batter is in his box and hits a ball not thrown by pitcher," while another defined it as "a ball hit on one bound after a foul fly." Still another ventured the explanation that "it is one hit with the body."

The hit and run play came in for revolutionary changes. As one student had it—"a man hits and runs whether he hits the ball or not." Another said, "Batter hits and immediately starts off, the motion to run being made before he hits." One student played safe by writing, "A hit and run game is one with plenty of action, where there is lots of hitting and running."

A pitcher must remain in the same until he has made four errors. One of the students declared, and another in describing an error said it was "when a batsman hits ball but does not arrive at base before caught." An infield fly was defined as a "batted ball intercepted by a man in infield territory," while a co-ed said it was "when a batter hits ball so that it is placed within the field and is a good ball."

Rare Species of Birds Visit New England Lakes and Woods

A Whistling Swan Was Seen in Connecticut, a Marked Duck and a Brown Pelican on Waters Near Boston

A whistling swan, seen in Connecticut where it remained in a pond for several days, a young marked duck, which is very rare in New England, reported in Bristol County, Mass., and a brown pelican serenely riding the water a mile or two out of Narragansett Bay, are among the oddities of bird life recently reported by amateur and trained observers to Edward Howe Forbush, director of the division of ornithology for the State Department of Agriculture. The whistling swan, a bird not often seen about the New England area, was carefully identified and seemed in no hurry to leave. Mr. Forbush believes the young marked duck may have been an escaped bird as the one recently reported seen in Vermont was, although it is possible that it may have been a belated straggler from the southwest.

Mr. Forbush said today that the temperatures and general weather conditions of June brought out a number of unusual flights and instances of the sighting of individual birds out of their accustomed time for visiting the New England neighborhood. The annual flight of waterfowl and shore birds, customary in the middle of June, was delayed by the preceding wet, cool weather. A few scaup of both species and some other northern waterfowl remained in the northern United States through most of the month. There was a conspicuous increase noted in laughing gulls, which have been reported along the coast from Narragansett Bay to northern Massachusetts. So far as is known these birds breed only on Muskeget Island, though there are unverified reports of their nesting elsewhere.

Brown Pelican Seen The brown pelican was reported resting for some time on the water and then, about two hours later, another was seen flying with immature herring gulls about six miles away. This latter bird continued north-easterly up Narragansett Bay and has not been reported since. A few great blue herons have remained in Massachusetts through the month and the number of upland plovers seen in several localities greatly exceeds those seen in former years. As

there have been comparatively few reports concerning this bird, Mr

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

NEW CHINA MOVE MEANS VICTORY FOR MODERATES

Split in Kuomintang Marks Emergence of Non-Com- munist Movement

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—The split in the Kuomintang, or People's Party, is one of the outstanding factors in the confused Chinese political situation. It marked the emergence in China of a nationalist movement without Communist associations. It more or less definitely sorted out the radical and conservative elements in the Kuomintang and ended the incongruous situation which had existed when every victory of the advancing nationalist army was hailed with equal enthusiasm by the conservative Shanghai merchant, to whom it meant progress toward orderly civilian government, free from military exactions, and by the Communist agitator, who saw in it a stride toward the world revolution. The split came about in the middle of April, when General Chiang Kai-shek forcibly disbanded the Red workers' detachments which were operating in guerrilla fashion in the native city of Shanghai, closed down the radical labor unions, executed a number of leading radicals and took the lead in organizing a new conservative government at Nanking, which repudiated the radical nationalist régime which remained at Hankow.

Nanking-Hankow Agreement
This split more or less loosely divided the territory which had previously been held by the southern Nationalists and for about a month practically stopped the campaign against the northern war lords. Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tzu-chang, now the Nanking and Hankow governments have apparently concluded a tacit understanding to the effect that neither shall undertake military operations against the other; and the armies of both governments are concentrating against the northers.

The average Chinese merchant, business and professional man, is anxious for the establishment of a strong middle-of-the-road government that will on one hand eliminate the feudal militaristic factions, whose constant personal feuds have been devastating and impoverishing the country for years and at the same time will be strong enough to keep the labor unions in hand and keep radical extremists from plunging China into rash social experiments.

What is the attitude of the ultra- and poverty-stricken masses of workers and peasants who make up the vast majority of the Chinese population? There have been agrarian disorders in the province of Kwangtung, of which Canton is the chief city. The authorities in Kwangtung Province, although largely independent in their activities, generally fall in with the policies of the Nanking Government. The causes of the agrarian disorders of this territory, the Hakkas, and the Chinese.

Labor Situation Quiet
In the neighborhood of Shanghai, however, the countryside is quiet and the same may be said of the labor situation. This last fact cannot be ascribed altogether to methods of peaceful persuasion; executions of suspected Communists take place almost every day in the native city of Shanghai under the direction of the military authorities.

The Nanking authorities have not, however, followed the example of the northern general and suppressed labor organizations altogether. The Shanghai trade-unions have been re-organized and are permitted to function under moderate leadership. In view of the fact that the military and police authorities give short shrift to radical agitators it is difficult to say with certainty how the Shanghai workers feel about this compulsory reorganization. One Chinese student of industrial problems expressed the following opinion, which seems to be fairly prevalent in Shanghai just now:

"Our workers are still too backward and ignorant to have any definite political ideas. They simply follow the lead that is given to them by the group that may be in power. If the Communists are in control today the workers demonstrate for the Communist slogan. If tomorrow the moderate Kuomintang ousts the Communists the workers parade just as readily under Kuomintang slogans."

Government Loosely Organized
It is still too early to predict with any certainty the political future of the Nanking Government. It is loosely organized, and it has two competitors in the northern militarists who hold most of the country north of the Yangtze River and in the radical Hankow Government, which dominates several of the interior provinces, notably Hunan and Hupeh. The Hankow Government is in chronic economic difficulties because of the business stagnation which set in at Hankow fol-

lowing the inauguration of its radical policies. But it commands the support of the labor unions, which, in its territory, are under distinctly radical leadership, and it has the services of the Russian adviser Borodin, whose ability as an organizer is generally conceded by the foreign and Chinese observers who are most critical of the subversive purpose of his activities.

However, the formation of the Nanking Government shows that Bolshevism is not China's only alternative to the rule of the military satraps.

Sun's Observers Are at Work in African Hottentot Reserve

Water Is Hauled on Donkeys to American Astronomers on Mountain 60 Miles From Civilization

JOHANNESBURG (Special Correspondence)—Extraordinary difficulties had to be faced by Dr. Abbott, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who arrived in South West Africa last year in search of a suitable place to erect an observatory for solar re-

Site of the Royal Paddocks



Rectangular Figure Above the Bridge Indicates the Fields in Which the King's Horses Have Been Trained Since the Days of Henry VIII, and Which Have Now Been Presented by King George for Use as Children's Playing Grounds.

Historic Paddocks in Bushey Park to Become Children's Playing Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—King George has presented two of the royal paddocks in Bushey Park, Hampton Court, to assist the movement for more open spaces for games in Britain.

These paddocks, though small in extent—each comprising about six acres—have historic associations attached to them. They were first used by Henry VIII and form part of a tract known for 400 years in connection with the training of the King's horses. They housed the famous "cream" and "black" steeds brought to England from Haverly, which throughout the reigns of the first four Georges formed a striking feature of nearly every Royal Procession in London.

At present, the King's pony "Bonny Mary" is located there. The paddocks are enclosed by an old red brick wall and are pleasantly shaded.

There are in England today, ac-

**ROAD PROBLEMS
OCCUPY CZECHS**

Central European Position of Czechoslovakia Involves Road Liabilities

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—With a view to providing a remedy for the serious road shortage which exists between the province of sub-Carpathian Russia and Moravia, a lack of communication, which is the natural result of the allocation of Bohemia and Moravia to Austria, and that of Slovakia to Hungary, under the old Austro-Hungarian régime, a great part of the State expenditure on roads has been concentrated on this province.

Despite the 18,000,000 crowns yearly spent on the repair of roads in Bohemia alone, and another 22,000,000 crowns spent on the creation of new roads, there is still inadequate provision for the ever-increasing volume of transport, which this country, because of its position in the center of Europe, must make provision for. The bill to be laid before Parliament this summer, therefore, which aims at the construction and adaptation of motor roads at an estimated cost of 1,000,000,000 crowns, is heartily to be welcomed. Over 5000 miles of state roads and others suitable for trunk traffic will thus be modernized.

It is proposed to start first of all with the highways in the vicinity of the large towns and most popular tourist centers, the others being dealt with in succession. A special road fund is to be created for this purpose, by means of a loan from the social insurance fund, a motor tax yielding about 47,000,000 crowns per annum, and a new road tax yielding between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 crowns annually.

It is confidently expected that this scheme will give a new impetus to the motor trade in Czechoslovakia, besides improving international automobile transport.

According to a statement issued by the Playing Fields Association, 4,000,000 boys and girls who have nowhere but the streets to go to for recreation.

Generous response has followed appeal. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have made the magnificent gift of £200,000 to help the movement.

DIFICULT DIGGING IN TROPIC MINES

Profits Not Great in New Guinea Goldfields

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Miners returning from New Guinea report that gold is plentiful on the Bulolo and Edie Creek goldfields but that the apportioning of claims has been on too large a scale, consequently only a few miners are working. Those on the gold with as much as 40 or 50 ounces a day, but anything over 10 ounces is considered good.

One digger said that the most he obtained in one day was 105 ounces but that was not the top score. The gold is of poor quality and the price only 44s. an ounce.

The climate is unsatisfactory, though New Guinea is in the tropic seas north of Australia. The difficulties of taking provisions over the long distances from the coast to the fields have been very great. The natives employed for carrying were often prevented from proceeding by the demonstrations of warning natives along the line of route. It is a precarious track, permitting only a few miles' progress a day. Airplanes have recently been operating from the ocean beach to the fields and considerably relieved the position.

PROTECTING THE BIRDS

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—An international congress for the protection of birds was recently held at Brussels under the presidency of the Marquis de Piétre. Delegates from most of the European countries took part in the congress. The delegates emphasized the necessity for the unification of laws for the protection of birds, which the United States have not as yet recognized.

Housing Schemes

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BRITISH POLICY TO AID SETTLERS Government to Watch Interests of Migrants

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Support for nominated migration was voiced by L. C. M. S. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, at the recent conference of the Empire Service League. The advantages of the system are, declared Mr. Amery, that the settler goes out to someone who will look after him at the other end, so that the prospect of unemployment is considerably reduced.

In almost every dominion settlers are being sent out by nomination through responsible bodies. The Government, said Mr. Amery, conceived its duty nowadays to look after the settler, to see that he has a comfortable and profitable journey overseas, and also his interests when he was established on the other side.

"If we wish him to succeed we must do what we can to help him to sell the goods which he produces. There is no better or more effective way of doing that than by buying them ourselves."

Sir Abe Bailey, the South African mining magnate, announced at the meeting that he is giving 20 plots of 500 acres apiece in Rhodesia for settlement by Empire service nominees.

"FAUST" IN BRISBANE

BRISBANE, Queensl. (Special Correspondence)—The Brisbane Musical Union gave its first concert of the season at the Exhibition Hall recently. Gounod's "Faust" was the work chosen, and the choir was ably supported by the state and municipal orchestra, under the baton of George Sampson, F. R. C. O.

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search work. After having travelled many thousands of miles in North Africa, Egypt, India and other countries, he selected the Brukkaros Mountain, in South West Africa, as the most suitable place. This mountain, an old volcano—like 60 miles from civilization and is situated in the center of a Hottentot reserve. It stands isolated on an extensive plain and can be seen over 100 miles away.

In the construction of the observatory, difficulties were met with from the start, as no road existed from the capital of the native reserve, Beersbe, and ten miles of road had to be cleared and a pathway made up to the top of the mountain, where the observatory and quarters now stand. As the observatory staff are provided with motor transport, a garage was necessary. After a considerable expenditure of both money and energy, a motor road was constructed and a garage erected about half-way up the mountain. After it was completed it was used as a depot for stores and materials.

The real difficulties began at the garage. All materials from there onward had to be carried by natives over-ground so rough that scarcely any foothold could be found, and blasting had to be freely done to remove huge rocks. Water was also a difficult problem, for there is only one source of supply, and that lies at the bottom of a precipice 216 feet deep.

Water by Aerial

A wire aerial ropeway was erected and the water hauled up in drums to the top and loaded on donkeys for transmission to the top of the mountain. In the earlier stages, before the path was made, owing to the sharp angles and projecting rocks, water drums would have been a source of danger to the animals, so a novel use was made of old motor tubes, the valves being removed and pipe flanges with plugs substituted and the tubes used as water containers. Each tube held about three gallons. These were packed on the donkeys and gave the animals every freedom for hill climbing. After the path was completed, water drums were resorted to.

The observers, Mr. Hoover in charge, and Mr. Greeley, assistant, brought out no less than five tons of instruments, most of them very delicate. These have all been safely delivered and erected, and observations are being made. Telephonic communication is established between the observatory and Keetmanshoop, the nearest civilized spot, and daily cables are to be dispatched to the Smithsonian Institution.

Constructed in a Tunnel

The observatory is constructed chiefly in a tunnel 31 feet deep in the side of the mountain. The end of the tunnel is masonry up and the tunnel subdivided into three sections, each having its own set of instruments. The observations are solely solar and are made by reflectors, prisms and photographic charts. The intensity of the sun's rays are recorded and measured on a very intricate scale. The idea of a tunnel is to assure an even temperature as possible and to ensure accurate readings of a thermometer which registers down to 1000th part of a degree. The effect of a sunspot is immediately reflected on the photo chart.

The observatory is one of three, placed at wide intervals in different parts of the world, the object being to give the correct forecasting of the world's weather conditions.

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PUBLICITY HELPS TO RID SUDAN OF SLAVE RAIDS

Slaves Learn Possibility of Independent Employment, ment, Says Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An encouraging statement referring to the diminution of slavery in the British controlled districts of the Sudan is contained in a dispatch from Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of that region, to the Secretary-General, League of Nations.

"I consider that the progress made in abolishing slavery in the Sudan has been remarkable," says Sir John. "Slave-trading is a thing of the past and the various forms of domestic slavery have undergone such rapid changes that the term is hardly justified."

This report is one of a series of statements to be submitted to the League of Nations from British territories, in connection with the working of the new anti-slavery convention. The conclusions arrived at as the result of inquiries by a special commissioner are:

Slavery Disappearing

(a) Slavery in the provinces north of Khartoum is moribund. The number of domestic slaves still living with their masters has been rendered insignificant, chiefly as the result of the publicity given to the possibilities of freedom and the increased opportunities for independent employment offered by various works that have been taken in hand by the Government and private enterprise.

(b) In the extreme south—that is to say, in Bahr-el-Ghazal, Kordofan and Upper Nile provinces—slavery may be said to be non-existent, as no slave-owning communities exist there.

(c) In one or two of the central provinces, notably Kordofan and Kassaia, the progress of manumission has not been so rapid as might have been desired.

Difficult in Desert Region

In the case of Kordofan, a semi-desert region covering 119,000 square miles, largely inhabited by nomadic tribes, Sir John attributes the slow

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EDUCATIONAL

The Orientation Course—Bits of Marble or a Design in Mosaic?

Rockford, Ill. Special Correspondence

WITHIN the last five years many universities and colleges have introduced in the freshman year some form of a so-called orientation course. These courses vary in character from that of a somewhat glorified general science course of the high school to one in which the abstract forms and methods of thinking are presented. According to the institution in which a student is registered he may have as many as 16 different instructors in a quarter or only one for the whole academic year. In fact for once, the colleges are daring to violate the demand of the American democracy to standardize, to reduce to the level of the average, and they are giving courses which are startlingly divergent in methods and material though perhaps not so far apart in aims and ideals. The courses are frequently so related to the curriculum of the college that the college courses as a whole eventually supply the student with some knowledge of the origin, development and significance of the civilization of which he is a part, with some knowledge of the forces which produced this form of civilization, called Western, instead of some other form.

Rockford College is therefore not unique in offering an orientation course differing from that of other institutions. It is unique, however, in the balance it has preserved between the many factors clamoring for recognition, in the adaptation of method to material, and the consequent lack of uniformity of method it tolerates. It has neither emphasized only teaching the student how to study and how to think, nor has it emphasized the natural sciences, alone or the social sciences alone. It does not pile up detail in any one field, for no single course can give more than an infinitesimal amount of information in any one subject.

With Broad Brush Strokes

Instead of these things which are being done by many institutions, Rockford College is making an attempt boldly, with broad brushstrokes, the origin and development of the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences; the methods of procedure in thought and act which are the product of these sciences; the origin and development of the characteristics of man as an individual and as a member of a group; the significance of social sciences which are concerned with the study of those characteristics.

In addition to the study of the forces which have brought into existence the phenomenon called Western civilization, the orientation course at Rockford presents those changing views of cosmology wrought by man's changing knowledge of his environment and of himself, as Whitehead writes, one function of philosophy is to act as a critique of cosmologies, then this course is to a slight degree preparing the student for the next stage in the development of the natural and social sciences.

No single course can present a survey of all science, of all history, but it can teach fundamental ideas and trends. It can present illustrations so typical that every student can learn the nature of the sciences, can become so impressed with the correlations and interdependence of the various sciences, natural and social, that he may secure a rational basis for the selection of his college courses, and life work. And finally every student can glimpse something of the imagination and idealism which underlie that tremendous manifestation of human thought called natural and physical science, and the philosophy and faith which will enable him to proceed courageously toward a finer ideal of human relationships than was ever conceived in the past.

This is how Rockford College has secured these results in part, at least, and is pressing on to approximate more closely the ideals. A year was spent by a group of the faculty in the study of other orientation courses and in the planning of their own. This study was followed by two years of experimentation to determine the number of hours of classroom work, the methods of instruction, the elimination of material, the sequence of material. The class meets three times a week throughout the year.

Plan of the Course

The first semester is devoted primarily to the mathematical, physical and biological sciences. Every student has in succession three instructors, each a specialist in a science which can be classified under one of the three headings mentioned. This rotation scheme secures a richness of background. The material of the several sciences is unified by the study of the origin, development, and uses of the scientific method. For instance, the observation and collection of data are exem-

plified by the Babylonian study of astronomy, by the biological studies of Mendel; the relation of a theory to science is depicted in the study of the nebular and planetesimal hypotheses; the relation of science to art and to the social sciences is shown by the applications of mathematics to music and economics; the use of the scientific method to secure inventions according to man's desire instead of according to the laws of chance is displayed by the chemist's manufacture of foods, dyes. The course includes the significance of the great outstanding contributions

of natural science which have bent our civilization, such as the invention of the steam engine and allied discoveries which precipitated the industrial revolution and afterward developed the velocity of living characteristic of the present day. The first semester's work closes with the several threads of various sciences ready to be gathered up and used by the instructors in the second semester's work.

The work of the second semester is concerned primarily with the nature of man as it may be learned from a study of his past, from a study of his customs past and present, from a study of his methods used to satisfy his human desires, from a

study of his mental processes, and lastly from a study of the ideals he has set up for his guidance. One instructor teaches each section throughout the semester, but the same outline is used by every instructor. The work closes with the presentation of some of the outstanding problems of our present civilization and the factors involved in the solution of such problems. For instance, the origin, development, and present status of the family are given. The beginnings of government and the trends of democracy are indicated. The effects of the industrial revolution and the significance of the laissez-faire theory are displayed. The changes in the religious and philosophical thought are traced.

Is the course a mechanical mixture of a chemical compound? Is it bits of broken marble or a design in mosaic?

Is it a collection of lumps of paint or a picture painted in broken color? The students and faculty at Rockford think they know the answers and the faculty at least have resorted to some scientific practices to verify their hypothesis. They therefore continue to work at the task of improving their methods of approximating the ideal. For there is not given to any race, to any man, the power to stand still, poised, immobile. Progression or regression is the choice. So Rockford presses forward, hitching its wagon, not to a star—unco-ordinated and unpredictable energy—but to the various wheels of the world of action and in the world of thought.

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Adult-Like Houses Not for Children

I HAVE been interested in watching in my neighborhood. Each day it looks more "adult like" than it did before. I have so hoped it might have a patch of nice green grass behind, or that a big pile of clean sand might be left in the corner near the fence. I have watched for a left-over room that might be turned into a playroom, or even a little spare closet that the children might claim as their own. But even the stairways seem so man-sized—I am quite sure they were not planned with the children in mind. And the windows seem so far above little heads. Even the hooks for their things are so high up that the children never could reach them.

There is nothing in this world more lonely than a child who must live in a strictly adult world, where the things they talk about, the things they do—and all they look at, are not meant for the children. A child loves companionship. He loves the companionship of a playmate, whether it be a child of his own age, his granddaddy, his mother or his auntie. The age doesn't matter as long as the play is there.

And then he wants a place to play, that he may call his very own. A

place where he can stow away his little treasures, take them out, look them all over and look them up again. It may be a doll house, or a wigwam or a tool-chest, or it may be a collection of old buttons, scrubby pencils, a brass pot to an old bottle, a shining buckle, a few old rusty nails—but they are a part of his treasure chest, and so precious to him.

And how many things they can think of to do if we but clear the way for them! They can look at books or pictures; they can dress up in long dresses and travel with the chairs for a train; they can have parties and serve imaginary cream from delightful make-believe dishes; they can buy out the corner grocer over their play telephone; they can draw, cut, paste, or make; they can have a show with all the actors, or a full-fledged circus with all the troupe; oh, there is no end to a child's play if we but give him the chance.

Is your home just a happy place where grown-ups and young folk have such deep respect for each other's playtime, that your children say "Come on over to our house to play." Do your children say that?

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The Parent

We feel that the character and unfolding of this department may well be left largely to the parents. Many, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute for publication, or wish to introduce discussion for others to carry on, or write open letters. At times indeed the column might have the appearance of a parents' "mail bag."

Answering the Appeal for "Something to Do"

San Antonio, Tex. Special Correspondence

NOW that the summer vacation has arrived, many parents are confronted with the problem of keeping their children pleasantly and profitably employed. To those living in the country or to the city folk who are contemplating a season of recreation at the seashore or

land. To make this morning a successful one, it is presupposed that the child has been trained to look without handling and not to get in the way of salespeople or shoppers. Another nice combination is "Drawing and Swimming Day," for the boy's lesson is had in a museum close to a fine park and swimming-pool.

Not all mothers may find it practi-

to be wasted periods. Mrs. Cannon directs her helpful suggestions and experiences to the parents who live in cities or go to summer resorts, and who want to make July and August productive months for their children.

Emphasizing the motherly—that of fathers and mothers with their mutual problem combining and pooling interests and abilities, she gives a delightful story of how one small community did much for its children. Five families spending the summer near together in the country first canvassed the talents and enthusiasms of the adults, and decided to put them to use.

One adult was an artist, so a barn was cleared, north windows put in, clay, crayons, paper, pencils and water colors procured, and two mornings each week the young people of the families spent in drawing from models, landscaping or some form of expression—but best of all, learning to observe subtle beauty in nature by trying, however unsuccessfully, to reproduce it. Pictures of works of art were brought out and studied to develop critical and appreciative sense of art values.

Another adult was a music enthusiast, and gathered the children together to sing rounds and folk songs of all nations, and to prepare for recitals on such instruments as the different children could play two or three times a week. Another mother, with dramatic talent, worked with the music enthusiast to give the proper setting to plays which the children performed under the trees—an outdoor theater. Cheese, cloth and burlap, with a few cakes of dye, provided costumes of any period, and the children learned by helping design their costumes.

The plays were produced quickly, never more than a week between starting the first lines and the stage production. This, Mrs. Cannon stresses as an important point, the boredom of long practice giving place to a rich experience with no tediousness.

Two other parents were nature experts, and picnic suppers in lovely spots, to which plants and insects were brought, and where the birds, their songs and habits were talked over, were a delight to the whole group, old and young, and quickened an eager interest in books of nature, in finding new specimens for the next picnic, and in bringing new experiences to the others.

Still other parents, with their geology and the stars about mountain climbing and Indian lore and legends, and all these parents and children shared together in the gatherings.

In relating this vacation experience, Mrs. Cannon calls attention to the fact that it meant some work for parents to keep such an active summer going, but that, divided among several, the burden was not heavy and the rewards were great.

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What Shall We Mark?

CAN we judge a child's intelligence only by his ability to add and subtract, to pronounce the words in the reading lesson, to write correctly certain of the words in the assigned spelling lesson, to pass a test or examination?

Quite frequently I find the boy who is weak in his arithmetic is most quick, alert and accurate in making his change in the grocery store. Quite frequently the child who appears weak in geography can tell you in detail of a trip or voyage he has taken or can give to strangers a clear, concise impression of the industrial activities of his own city. Quite frequently the child who fails to pronounce the words with proper accent and emphasis in the reading has a fund of informational knowledge far beyond most of the children, if only it be properly tapped.

This brings us to the conclusion that, like Whitlitt's Barefoot Boy, most boys and girls have "knowledge never learned of school"—and that many are ignorant when measured by the A. B. C. or by the 82½ per cent method.

There is a fund of individual resources, abilities, capacities, talents, I believe, that we will never reach as long as we measure in terms of averages rather than in terms of the individual. How are we going to reach the general information, reactions, responses of the boy and girl out of school? How are we going to measure the spiritual and mental qualities of the child—his appreciation for a delicious piece of literature that tickles his fancy and makes him chuckle with delight, his speed in arithmetic, his originality of expression in his oral speech, his background and general information in the history and geography period?

Are we not going to take into account the social relationships and qualities that characterize him as an individual in his group—his in-

SCHOOLS—United States

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THE HOME FORUM

The Library Talks to a Prospective Vacationist

THIS season of the year it appears to me that publishers and booksellers launch their most insidious assaults upon both the susceptible and the sterner reader. In actual volume of new publication, admittedly, the spring flood has ebbed while the presses now begin again to roll up the new rising tide which will burst in full force in the autumn. Now garish colors of the magazines flaunt themselves alluringly with appeal to the lighter moods of summer. But the advertising manager never apparently goes on vacation. Suddenly at this very moment he has surrounded us. In every mail he lurks with summer catalogues and such chatty, intimate letters. His posters beckon with pictures of mountains and shores—and a blisful portrait of one of our very selves under a tree, absorbed in his books!

And how can one decline his invitation? There is travel. Let the magic of a travel book bear you far away from dull routine to distant lands where palm trees nod or snowy peaks pierce the heavens. (So I read in this morning's latest catalogue). Of course, certain books will be absolutely essential if you are going to travel abroad or in America first. But how much more essential they are if you stay at home! "Without stirring from your easy-chair you can scale the icy crags of the Matterhorn—feel the African twilight quiver with the thunder of rousing lions—go walrus-hunting in the Arctic fogs." Your opportunity, your very duty, is as clear as daylight.

Then, of course, there is nature. Guides to the flowers, guides to the trees, guides to the birds—lavishly illustrated in colors and just the size to slip into the pocket. And the most delightful "Rambles"—in the byways of Europe, Brittany or Connecticut. And there is Hudson, and Fabre and Beebe, just as a beginning; you have craved the hour to go on with them in the most fascinating journeys, near and far.

But I must not go on with the rest of the list (report, summer fiction, new pocket editions of the classics you have never read, with crinkly flexible binding for the train or the boat or cottage porch, and all the rest) or I shall never get to what

my own library, already purchased and shelved, has to say. For it does have something very insistent, very important, to say at this very moment when I am planning to shut the door and leave it for the summer. Fifteen hundred volumes, surrounding me on all sides and rising tier on tier to the ceiling, speak with one voice: "Not all these alluring invitations to go to our number we can appreciate quite well (they say) and we fully sympathize with your eagerness to read all these newly offered volumes. We would not limit your enjoyment and education even to the endless wealth which we are always waiting to supply. But pause for a moment before you leave us in this solitary desuetude until we welcome you back in the fall. Have we no rights? No claims upon you? What are you going to do about us? Will you leave us all behind?"

I do pause, and for more than a moment, as I look about with deep affection upon all my friends of the shelves. Some of them have been my companions for twenty years, and how much longer perhaps we had best keep to ourselves. Some have come sadly worn in my service—that little copy of Scott's poems with faded blue cover, that Emerson with loose binding, and the dog-eared Wordsworth with cover falling. And I reply with fervid emotion: "My dear friends, nothing in the world would delight me more than to transport you bodily up north and set you intact in my cottage-castle by the sea. Believe me when I say that I shall miss you more than I can tell. Daily, yes, hourly I shall think of you and long for your presence. But what can I do?" I ask them despairingly. "I cannot take you all, you know. It is a war no man and I give what seem compelling reasons—I should not go away and leave a single one of you."

But not one of them seems convinced. And they all seem to look on me in reproachful, accusing manner. For they see the empty box standing on the floor and they divine its purpose. They know that just a few, perhaps two score and ten, can go. So from all sides I hear the importunate demand, "Take me!"

And the seasons and the arguments! All convincing, irresistible. "I must," I "ought"—this summer, before another month goes by. "Remember all the years you have promised us!"

The box stands waiting. First, a dozen or so of the "indispensables," a few reference books, anthologies, a half dozen complete poetical works of the masters. Every year they go—and how complacent they are, coming down from their traditional shelves and settling comfortably for their journey! Then, four or five recent important volumes which must be read for professional purposes by September, and as many of the latest works which everybody has to know in 1927. Already the box is all too high. I can squeeze in only ten or a dozen more. The crisis is upon me.

Time was when the rosiest of illusions persuaded me that the summer would last forever. What plans did I then lay out for devouring the world's literature, for the composition of many articles and lighter volumes as relaxation! In those days I did try to carry off everything in print which I possessed, and every fall I brought everything back again, mostly unopened. Gradually I learned that summer does not last forever, that human powers have limits and that the open sky and waves and woods unfold pages of coming lure. Now at last I have no illusions. And so the final choice must be made before the cover of my treasure chest is nailed fast. The atmosphere is tense. Last appeals fairly rain upon me from all sides. In the clash of demands ensues the new battle of the books. I cannot relent, but the strain is terrible.

"Do you or do you not intend to meet that obligation with the publisher's demands?" certain imposing folio with overbearing assurance. Triumphantly he comes down.

"Are you or are you not going to finish that study you promised—two years ago?" grumble two portly quartos defiantly. And down they come.

I sink into a chair with a measure of relief, only to be faced with the most dignified look of pity from certain friends I had better not name.

"Friends? Indeed?" they echo. "Friends in name and in age, it is true, but actually very distant acquaintances. You know how ignorant you are of us and you know that if you don't carry us off for vacation time you will let us stay up here gathering dust, perhaps forever!"

Yes, I know guilty that they speak the truth. Overwhelmed with dilemmas, I hastily pull down one after another almost at random, and my select summer company of intimates—and acquaintances—is borne away.

Returning then to my desk, I hardly dare look around. The very air is eloquent with reproach and accusation. Furtively I see the volumes flanking empty places lean against each other sympathetically, commiserating with each other, but more with me. What irony is it that leads my eye to the book dealer's open catalogue which says, "If you can, come in and look over the treasures on our tempting shelves!" And all my own treasures lying here in neglect!

"You will wish you had taken me," I hear them saying; and I know that I shall, many times. I know that I shall often be searching for strange copies of them in a library near by. But I have the heart to make that excuse for not taking them along. And I do not dare to promise that "another summer" they shall go with me. Nor is it much compensation for them perhaps to be represented by so meager a proportion of their comrades.

Yet they will be with me after all in vivid memory. Before long I shall hasten back to greet them and live in their presence. No summer fiction, they may be sure, will usurp their place in my affections. P. K.

The new boy is an inspiration to encounter: he has such a vital curiosity in the world round about him; and all he sees is a stimulus to his imagination. One such lad at a near-by pond was floating a bristling which he had made with the help of his manual training instructor, and it had a keel perfectly adjusted to keep it from tipping over in a high wind. Another boy was helping to capture live polliwogs for the natural history class, being assured he should thereby win higher marks in that study. A third was heard remonstrating gently with a comrade, saying, "You shouldn't say 'gimme,' you should say 'give me';" qualifying himself at a tender age for a tutelar rôle with his comrade.

The acquisitive and inquisitive

aptitude acquired in early days still persists through all the days: the interest in the homely things seen about us we may retain. If we cannot go to the far ends of the earth we can be like the French author who wrote of the "Journey About My Room": if we cannot circumnavigate that speck of star-dust which we inhabit for a little while we can manifest the livelier curiosity in that which is familiar and near at hand. There is the macrocosm, and there is the microcosm too. One man cannot see the celestial bodies with the telescope, another uses the microscope to make known to us the peculiarity of that which is incalculably minute. Human curiosity is insatiable, and we are never satisfied with what we have discovered, but are

forever voyaging beyond known land into the world which is a wonder still, and whose mysteries, despite the centuries of research, await still further revelation.

The new boy, confronting the new age, does not run from it and is not afraid of it. He is merely expectant of what it has to show him, and is an explorer with an overwhelming curiosity to penetrate the untrodden. Even so those who are now developing the power of wings to plumb the untathomable abysses of the air cannot predict what the turn of the page will reveal of the new year bring forth: they only know that the range of their investigation into the realm of the untrodden and the impenetrable has been measurelessly expanded, and there is now put into the hands

of mankind a mechanism for the explanation of the atmosphere which already reveals limitless possibilities, and whose final limitation is not determinable by the human mind or eye.

It may be of very little use to us to find a lodgment on the moon, but that may prove a mere way-station to the other stars, and it is only the conquest of our earth-bound imagination that leads us to assume that the world is the sole habitable body in the vast reaches of the solar system. Newton, Wordsworth tells us, went "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone," and there is no limit imposed to the voyage that is possible to those who use their opportunity to the limit of its capacity.

The New Boy

Avoiding Unjust Terms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO AVOID unjust terms, one must understand what constitutes divine justice. This involves a knowledge of spiritual values regarding whatever is under consideration. Divine justice demands the rightness of justice at the right time of that which is due. It is based upon the understanding of the loving, gracious activity of divine Mind, God, who renders good infinitely to His creation, including man. Proportionally as this is learned and practiced, mortals may exchange false, unjust beliefs for ideas of divine justice.

A glance at the headlines of the average daily newspaper reveals the human need of understanding divine justice more fully; for sin and sickness appear to abound, instead of health and holiness. Sometimes reports are given of persons who have been befooled into buying worthless stock. Were they not deceived by listening to false suggestions, and because of their ignorance of the value of the stock? If the buyer had investigated sufficiently to learn the truth about the stock, injustice would probably have been avoided. Similarly, it is quite else than ignorance of God's justice to man, and of the way in which God intends His children to deal with one another, which causes submission to the unjust terms of sin and disease.

The method which overcomes sin and disease is epitomized in Jesus' words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This statement expresses activity in two ways: first, that individuals shall know the truth—not error; secondly, the truth, through divine law, destroys the seeming reality of error, and so enables one to freedom more fully man's God-given freedom. Freedom from temptation to be sick or sinful may not always be won immediately. The Bible states that on one occasion Jesus wrestled with temptation for forty days and forty nights. If the struggle with temptation seems prolonged, it is encouraging to know that it can finally be overcome. Truth has infinitely more power to give freedom than temptation has to prevent it. The many healings experienced by Christian Scientists have come through knowing the truth that God supplies man continuously with health and holiness, and that man cannot be separated from these divine bestowals any more than the creator can be removed from His universe. In Revelation John says, "The dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; the belief in evil, with its suggestions of sin and disease, may be proved powerless through practicing the knowing of the great truth that God, or good, is the only real power. The truth about evil and the so-called suggestions of sin and disease is that they have no reality at all.

This is proved increasingly through

accepting the ideas of Truth, God's angels. Obedience to them is manifested in health and purity. So the overcoming of sin and disease and their prevention require a mental warfare until Truth destroys error. One cannot think error and truth at the same time. Each individual chooses his thoughts. Thoughts of Truth are just; they heal; they prevent a repetition of error; and they bring to us what our loving Father, Mother God provides for us—abounding good, all that tends to health and purity. In a sermon which she delivered in Boston, entitled "The People's Idea of God," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 12): "The only law of sickness or death is a law of mortal belief, and infringement on the merciful and just government of God. When this great fact is understood, the spurious, imaginary laws of matter—when matter is not a law-giver—will be disputed and trampled under the feet of Truth. Deal, then, with this fabulous law as with an inhuman State law; repeal it in mind, and acknowledge only God in all thy ways—who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

It is important to know that brain cannot think: that it cannot plan either sin or disease, cannot feel or report suffering, cannot present temptation; and that it has no real existence. And this false belief disappears proportionally as mortals cease to entertain it. Such reduction of unjust terms to nothing opens the human consciousness to receive the great truth that man, God's image, does not respond to error—that he is alert to Truth. Man is perfect and sinless. His real consciousness is perfect, entertaining only the thoughts which pass from God to him.

Someone may have attempted to regain his health through knowing the truth, and because this did not take place as soon as he desired, he may have allowed a suggestion of discouragement to make him pause in his efforts. Discouragement is one of the dragon's lies which God's angel of courage vanquishes. Justice is exacting. So long as one entertains belief in the presence, power, and reality of sin or disease, just so long are health and purity shut out. Justice requires one to know the truth. This dissolves the mist of erroneous beliefs, so that freedom, the reward for obedience to divine law, is manifested. The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," elucidates Mrs. Eddy's advice (p. 391): "Make your own terms with sickness, and be just to yourself and to others."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

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Shrimpers. From a Drypoint by S. T. Townsend.

Bare Branch Blossoms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why do you not bloom?" The old tree spoke reproachfully. "And why do you not bear? Behold the spring gleaming on my boughs, while you stand idly, an affront to me!" A branch that no warm wind, nor summer sun, with golden fruit-endows.

"Ah, mother tree," implored the little branch, "Without this chiding until you hear my tale."

Did you not see the mountain oriole which came and perched on me? No other place he found to woo his little mate, picking the seeds of dandelions in the thick grass. No place where she could see his gorgeous yellow plumage, with its fine black bands, But on my branch, And here he sang.

Such a song of ecstasy was never heard. Even the garden waited, listening to his paean of joy. Even the little brown mate forgot her precious seeds to watch and wonder. And when the song was done He drifted down alighting softly by her side, and with her winged away.

Up toward the noonday sun. Not in that all: The little winds, That through the garden pass, Lifted his melody, And bore it out, to be A strain of love That will live in the heart of the world.

Silent. The mother tree, Stood bowed as one who grieves, Graced with a new humility. Then came a tender moving of its leaves.

"Dear little branch," it whispered, "Thus as a rod, This has blossomed with song. Everlasting have you made your fruitage For you have given To the hungry heart of the world, A song of love."

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

passer-by, feeling its charm, wondered who the new inmates might be. "It was just like a story of Miss Thackeray's," was her description of it, and a little later on she learned it was the lady's own home.

As clearly as yesterday comes back the slight, eager figure in the black silk dress flying down a grassy bank bounding the tennis-lawn to pick up and comfort her small son and daughter who had untowardly rolled down the slope and were much discomforted by their disaster. The bird-like lightness of poise and movement remain in memory as it stayed with her to the last. At eighty she had the alert step and gait of a girl.

She rises on the toe—her aspiration Lifts her from earth. And her talk was so charming, it held something of a child's simplicity blended with the grace of a woman of the world.—ETHEL EARL, in The Cornhill Magazine.

Onrechtvaardige Termen Vermijden

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

OM ONRECHTVAARDIGE termen te vermijden, moet men begrippen wat goddelijke rechtvaardigheid inhoudt. Dit omvat een kennis van geestelijke waarden betreffende hetgeen overwogen wordt. Goddelijke rechtvaardigheid eischt het op den juiste tijd heilig vervullen van datgene waartoe men verplicht is. Dit is gebaseerd op het begrip van de liefdevolle, genadeloze activiteit van de goddelijke Mind, God, die in oneindigheid aan Zijne schepping, den mensch inbegrepen, het goede verleent. Naarmate dit geleerd en in toepassing gebracht wordt, kunnen stervelingen verkeerde, onjuiste waanvoorstellingen verwisselen voor ideeën van goddelijke rechtvaardigheid.

Een blik op de opschriften in de gewone dagbladen openbaart hoe noodig het voor den mensch is, de goddelijke rechtvaardigheid te begrijpen, want in stede van gezondheid en heiligheden schijnen men zonde en ziekte veelvuldig voor te komen. Sommige ziekten vermeld worden, worden overgehaald, worden waarloosze fondsen te koop. Werden zij niet bedrogen door naar valsche suggesties te luisteren, en te gelooven van hunne onkunde omtrent de waarde der fondsen? Indien de koper voldoende onderzoek had gedaan om de waarheid omtrent de fondsen te leeren kennen, zou het onrecht waarschijnlijk vermeden zijn. In het eveneens iets anders dan onkunde van Gods rechtvaardigheid jegens den mensch en van de wijze, waarop God bedoelt dat Zijne kinderen met elkander zullen omgaan, dat onderwerping veroorzaakt aan de onjuiste termen van zonde en ziekte?

De methode, welke zonde en ziekte overwint, wordt samengevat in Jezus' woorden: "Gij zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken." Deze verklaring geeft op twee wijzen uiting aan activiteit: ten eerste, menschen zullen waarden niet dwaling kennen; ten tweede, de waarheid vernietigt door de goddelijke wet de schijnbare werkelijkheid van dwaling, en stelt aldus iemand in staat meer volkomen menschen van God-verleende vrijheid te onderscheiden.

Vrijheid van de verzoeking om ziek of zondig te wezen, zal mischien niet altijd onmiddellijk verkregen worden. De Bijbel verklaart, dat Jezus eens veertig dagen en veertig nachten tegen verzoeking streefde. Indien de strijd tegen verzoeking lang schijnt te duren, is het bemoeiend te weten, dat deze ten slotte overwonnen kan worden. De waarheid heeft oneindig meer macht om vrijheid te schenken, dan verzoeking om die te onthouden. De vele genezingen, die Christian Scientists onderhouden, zijn geschied door de waarheid te weten, dat God den mensch voortdurend gezondheid en heiligheden verleent, en dat de mensch evenmin van deze goddelijke gaven gescheiden, als de Schepper uit Zijn

leugens van den draak, die door Gods engel van moed overwonnen wordt. Rechtvaardigheid is veelzijdig. Zoo lang iemand geloof in de tegenwoordigheid, macht en werkelijkheid van zonde of ziekte koestert, juist zoo lang worden gezondheid en reinheid buitengesloten. Rechtvaardigheid eischt, dat men de waarheid weet. Dit doet de mist van verkeerde waanvoorstellingen optrekken, zodat vrijheid, de beloning voor gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet, openbaar wordt. Het tekstboek van Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," legt Mrs. Eddy's raadgeving uit (blz. 391): "Maak uw eigen termen met ziekte, en wees rechtvaardig jegens uzelf en jegens anderen."

Values

But all, the world's coarse thumb And finger failed to plumb. So passed in making up the main All instincts immature, All purposes unsure, That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount.

Thoughts hardly to be packed Into a narrow act. Fancies that broke through language and escaped; All I could never be. All men ignored in me. This, I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped.

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Rabbi Ben Ezra."

"Where Early Fa's the Dew"

Whether the dew falls earlier on Maxwellton braes than elsewhere is not proved, but it is certain that the braes can never be dissociated in memory from the sound of running water, or from "Annie Laurie."

Down through their lovely glens flow three "waters" with beautiful names, to meet and form the river Cairn, a mile or two above Maxwellton House. The names of these waters are old in Scottish history, for caves in the hills from which they flow were once hiding-places for fugitive warriors and persecuted Covenanters. Perhaps it was because, in far-away Samoa, Stevenson's thought was busy with such stern dramas that he wrote of this bit of his beloved Scotland as "that gray Galloway land," but today when we hear the strains of the tender little song about Maxwellton braes, no picture of storm and stress overshadowed by gray skies, presents itself. Rather do we think of a peaceful, smiling valley, of prosperous farms, and quiet little homesteads, and of a race of strong, kindly, gentle people, who love their bonny braes, and have a friendly welcome for the stranger.



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cuisine and service. Conducted on
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LEADING HOTEL ON STATE ROAD
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Water to all rooms. Orchestra. Fine, safe
Ocean Bathing. Good Fishing. Tennis and
GOLF. Garage.
SPECIAL JULY RATES
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W. C. SIMPSON, Ownership-Management.

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Pleasant View House
LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, WEIR, N. H.
A small family hotel on the W. W. Highway,
also on shore of lake with excellent view
of mountains and lake; accommodates 50 people.
Dining room 75. Home cooking. Bathing, boat-
ing, steamer trips, lake fishing, horse-
back riding, dancing pavilion, speed boat
racing. Tourists accommodated, also weekly
guests. Rates \$4 a day. Try our Blue Plate
Chicken and Steak Dinner, \$1.50.
F. E. MOORE
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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concerning European hotels, transportation
lines, resorts, tourist agencies, shops and
schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

WITH Commander Byrd having proved the wonderful possibilities of aerial navigation in crossing over the Atlantic under unbelievably bad conditions, and the Air Corps Alers, Leuz, Lester J. Matland and Albert F. Hegenberger, having successfully crossed the Pacific from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands in a similar kind of airplane, the time for discussing the real commercial possibilities of transoceanic air lines never was more appropriate than at present. There is little doubt that the age of transoceanic air travel is near and that it is only a matter of adjustment of details before a regular transatlantic air service is in commercial operation, a fact brought out recently in this column. When it is recalled that the Bellanca monoplane, in which Chamberlin and Levine recently made the New York-Berlin flight, was not materially modified since that date when a similar Bellanca monoplane took part in the New York National Air Races, it will be evident that the design of transoceanic aircraft is not purely a 1927 achievement.

Pay Load Is Question
In the organization of a commercial air service across the ocean, however, one of the main problems to be considered is the question of how much useful or paying load can be carried per aircraft. It will obviously be useless from the commercial standpoint to load an airplane to its maximum capacity with fuel, rendering a long non-stop flight possible, but at the same time entirely displacing the pay load which must be carried for commercial reasons. It is for this reason that the establishment of floating seadromes, to which reference was made last week, is under consideration. The idea is by no means new, for the French put forward a similar suggestion four or five years ago when, however, the possibilities of regular transoceanic travel by air were really somewhat remote.

With the application of modern ideas in naval architecture and the employment of the navy method of deep sea anchoring, namely, that involving the theory of what is called the catenary curve (the curve assumed by a flexible cable or chain of uniform section and material loaded with its own weight only), the establishment of a line of floating stations every four or five hundred miles across the Atlantic is a very feasible proposition and one which will solve the refueling problem for aircraft flying between New York and Paris or London. More-

over, there is reason for believing that such a series of "seadromes" could be operated upon a paying basis by reason of the landing charges made against aircraft alighting thereon and the advertising fees for publicity displayed at these seadromes.

Steamships Compared
The whole project, however, appears so revolutionary that we are naturally somewhat reticent to accept the statement that such a transatlantic air service is possible. In spite of the proved reliability of modern commercial aircraft and the fact that the floating air stations render the pay load question a solved problem, we may still feel skeptical about the actual commercial possibilities of the service. With a view to throwing more light upon the whole problem, therefore, the following figures have been developed:

STEAMSHIP AIRCRAFT
S. S. Majestic Flying Boat
Gross senger Gross senger
Length, ft. 256 110
Beam, ft. 38 38
Depth, ft. 102 17
Speed, knots 13 13
Passengers 4,000 23
Horsepower 65,000 16,000
Crew 1,000 625
Total Cost \$12,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,740

From this tabulation of figures, some very interesting details can be drawn. From the United States immigration reports it is estimated that about 1,600,000 passengers arrive at and depart from New York from and for Europe. It appears reasonable to assume that, in the event that rates for passage by air across the ocean were comparable with first-class fare on the largest liners, approximately 5 per cent of these passengers would travel by aircraft. It appears also reasonable to assume that a large portion of the first-class mail to and from Europe should travel by air if a reliable service were in operation, in addition to a considerable amount of express material which may, for the purposes of this discussion, be expected to approximate in weight that of the air mail.

Possible Air Figures
The following tentative figures may, therefore, be set down with a view to giving some idea of the possible gross income which might be derived from the operation of a transatlantic air service along the general lines outlined:
Passengers: 80,000 per year at \$250 each \$20,000,000
Mail: assume 2,000,000 lbs. at 5c per lb. 100,000
Express: assume 2,500,000 lbs. at \$1 per lb. 2,500,000
Gross income \$22,500,000
It is not the proposal at this time



A Child and a Queen

Special Correspondence
HOW Thapine Messina, a child of seven who lives in Port Elizabeth, S. A., met Queen Mary recently is best told by herself. As related in the Daily Mail, she explained to a reporter of that paper: "I have always longed to see the Queen, because I think she looks a real queen in her pictures. And Buckingham Palace is the most wonderful thing to see in London. I have stood in a crowd to see the Queen, but I could not see her properly, so I thought perhaps if I wrote to her she would let me stand in a good place and get a good view of her."

"We are going home to South Africa on Thursday, so while Mum was packing on Sunday night I said I would write to the Queen. It is so hard to write to a real Queen, but after trying a long time I sent this letter."

And Thapine shyly passed a copy of the letter she had sent to her Majesty. It read:

"My dear Queen—I am from South Africa. I am 7½ years old, and I am sailing again for South Africa on Thursday, the 23d. Perhaps your Highness would be gracious enough to let me know when I may come and stand at the gates of the palace and see you pass through the gates for a drive, and then I shall carry some roses by which your Highness will recognize me. With best wishes and prayers for your Highness, I am one of your little people—Thapine Messina."

"This morning," added Thapine, "I got this message from Buckingham Palace, addressed to me: 'The Queen is leaving the palace at 2:45 today. Come to the palace gates, and I will tell the inspector to look out for you and give you a good place.'"

"Now isn't that wonderful!" added Thapine. "Of course, it wasn't sent by the Queen herself; I suppose it came from her secretary. 'I put on my lace frock, and we bought the roses, and Mum and I drove to the palace in a taxicab. The inspector recognized us and stood us inside the gates. 'When I saw the Queen coming in her car I cried, 'Here she is, Mummy,' and I waved my roses. I didn't think the Queen would stop, but she did and beckoned to me. I ran to the car and her Royal Majesty drew me inside and said, 'How nice of you to write to me.'"

"So I handed the Queen my roses and said, 'Will your Majesty accept these roses with my love?' 'The Queen did, and I was so pleased. Then her Majesty admired my fur coat, and the King raised his hat and said, 'How nice and kind of you to bring these roses for the Queen.'"

"Oh, it was so exciting. The Queen said, 'I will write to you in South Africa. I will get your address from the South African Bank.' She took the Daily Mail reporter into her room and pointed to a huge doll perched on the pillow of her bed. 'Queen Mary,' she said quietly.

Sunset Stories

Betty Finds the Kitten

"ONE—two—three—one—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—twenty—twenty-one—twenty-two—twenty-three—twenty-four—twenty-five—twenty-six—twenty-seven—twenty-eight—twenty-nine—thirty—thirty-one—thirty-two—thirty-three—thirty-four—thirty-five—thirty-six—thirty-seven—thirty-eight—thirty-nine—forty—forty-one—forty-two—forty-three—forty-four—forty-five—forty-six—forty-seven—forty-eight—forty-nine—fifty—fifty-one—fifty-two—fifty-three—fifty-four—fifty-five—fifty-six—fifty-seven—fifty-eight—fifty-nine—sixty—sixty-one—sixty-two—sixty-three—sixty-four—sixty-five—sixty-six—sixty-seven—sixty-eight—sixty-nine—seventy—seventy-one—seventy-two—seventy-three—seventy-four—seventy-five—seventy-six—seventy-seven—seventy-eight—seventy-nine—eighty—eighty-one—eighty-two—eighty-three—eighty-four—eighty-five—eighty-six—eighty-seven—eighty-eight—eighty-nine—ninety—ninety-one—ninety-two—ninety-three—ninety-four—ninety-five—ninety-six—ninety-seven—ninety-eight—ninety-nine—hundred—hundred and one—hundred and two—hundred and three—hundred and four—hundred and five—hundred and six—hundred and seven—hundred and eight—hundred and nine—hundred and ten—hundred and eleven—hundred and twelve—hundred and thirteen—hundred and fourteen—hundred and fifteen—hundred and sixteen—hundred and seventeen—hundred and eighteen—hundred and nineteen—hundred and twenty—hundred and twenty-one—hundred and twenty-two—hundred and twenty-three—hundred and twenty-four—hundred and twenty-five—hundred and twenty-six—hundred and twenty-seven—hundred and twenty-eight—hundred and twenty-nine—hundred and thirty—hundred and thirty-one—hundred and thirty-two—hundred and thirty-three—hundred and thirty-four—hundred and thirty-five—hundred and thirty-six—hundred and thirty-seven—hundred and thirty-eight—hundred and thirty-nine—hundred and forty—hundred and forty-one—hundred and forty-two—hundred and forty-three—hundred and forty-four—hundred and forty-five—hundred and forty-six—hundred and forty-seven—hundred 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and seventy-two—hundred and seventy-three—hundred and seventy-four—hundred and seventy-five—hundred and seventy-six—hundred and seventy-seven—hundred and seventy-eight—hundred and seventy-nine—hundred and eighty—hundred and eighty-one—hundred and eighty-two—hundred and eighty-three—hundred and eighty-four—hundred and eighty-five—hundred and eighty-six—hundred and eighty-seven—hundred and eighty-eight—hundred and eighty-nine—hundred and ninety—hundred and ninety-one—hundred and ninety-two—hundred and ninety-three—hundred and ninety-four—hundred and ninety-five—hundred and ninety-six—hundred and ninety-seven—hundred and ninety-eight—hundred and ninety-nine—hundred and one—hundred and two—hundred and three—hundred and four—hundred and five—hundred and six—hundred and seven—hundred and eight—hundred and nine—hundred and ten—hundred and eleven—hundred and twelve—hundred and thirteen—hundred and fourteen—hundred and fifteen—hundred and sixteen—hundred and seventeen—hundred and 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and sixty-two—hundred and sixty-three—hundred and sixty-four—hundred and sixty-five—hundred and sixty-six—hundred and sixty-seven—hundred and sixty-eight—hundred and sixty-nine—hundred and seventy—hundred and seventy-one—hundred and seventy-two—hundred and seventy-three—hundred and seventy-four—hundred and seventy-five—hundred and seventy-six—hundred and seventy-seven—hundred and seventy-eight—hundred and seventy-nine—hundred and eighty—hundred and eighty-one—hundred and eighty-two—hundred and eighty-three—hundred and eighty-four—hundred and eighty-five—hundred and eighty-six—hundred and eighty-seven—hundred and eighty-eight—hundred and eighty-nine—hundred and ninety—hundred and ninety-one—hundred and ninety-two—hundred and ninety-three—hundred

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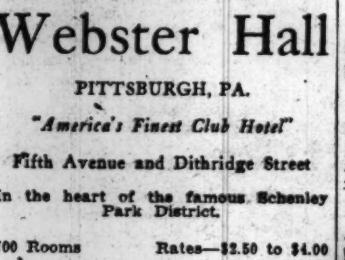
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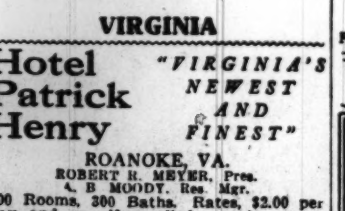
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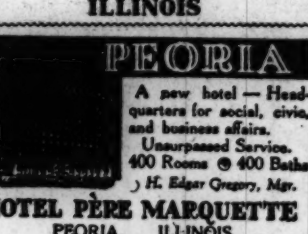
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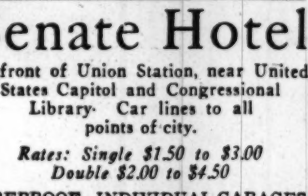
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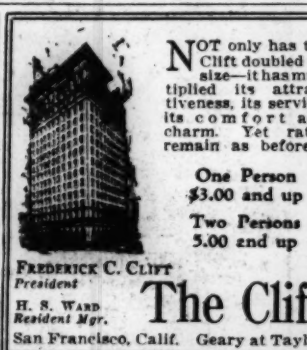
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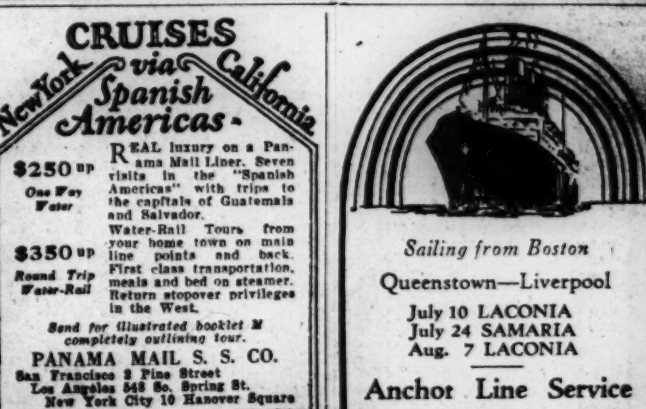
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1927

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EDITORIALS

The Problems of the Pacific

THERE are many people who believe that the center of gravity of the world is destined to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific just as within historic times it has passed from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. There are some who allege that it has already done so. Whether in the far future the seat of civilization is going to lie round the shores of the north Pacific as today it lies round the shores of the north Atlantic, none can forecast with certainty. But it is certain that an ocean which a few decades ago was hardly crossed at all has become one of the great commercial highways of the globe and that the political problems which center about it are some of the most difficult which confront the statesmanship of mankind. These are, of course, among the problems to be discussed informally at the forthcoming biennial meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to assemble in Hawaii.

The most urgent of these problems is clearly China. Whether the outside world can do anything to help the Chinese people to straighten out their internal difficulties under present-day conditions it is difficult to say. Foreign nations certainly have the right, as they have the duty, to protect their own nationals from outrage in so far as the various parties which have hitherto divided the control of China between them have proved unable to do so. But any direct form of intervention in China itself, however benevolently intended, would seem to be a mistake. Certainly, the intervention of Russia does not seem to have benefited anybody. It would seem that the best course for the foreign powers is to agree to leave the Chinese to work out their own salvation for themselves, partly by preventing those outrages against their own nationals which make intervention inevitable and which extremist fanatics often deliberately provoke as they seem to have done at Nanking, and partly by resolutely refraining from that isolated action which brings intervention in its train because every great power becomes suspicious of what its neighbor is going to do.

But behind this primarily immediate problem of China two other issues of great importance lie. The first of these concerns migration. The English-speaking communities fronting on the Pacific are agreed on the necessity of excluding Asiatic immigrants from their own countries for the sake both of their own racial purity and of maintaining a high standard of living among their own workers. This policy is naturally unwelcome among the leading Asiatic powers, in part because it excludes their overcrowded millions from some of the richest of the relatively empty territories of the world, but still more because it seems to imply a stigma of inferiority. No such stigma is intended, but argument in such cases seems of little avail.

The other problem referred to is the problem of power. Today the United States is the predominant power in the Pacific, though Japan is dominant in the Far East and Great Britain in the south. There is no likelihood of the Geneva Conference altering this balance, which was settled at Washington in 1922, but it underlies all other problems. As China reintegrates, what is she going to do about armaments? Are the white and yellow races going to align themselves into two groups, or will the two races have the wisdom and courage to avoid so dangerous a development? There are many other Pacific problems which will come before the varied races and peoples presented at the institute, problems of trade and economics, of race, of news services, of extraterritoriality, and so forth. There would seem to be little doubt that beneficial results will come from these great issues being discussed honestly and fearlessly by those who are genuinely seeking to promote peace and good will and a better mutual understanding among men.

The Growing Use of the Bus

PERSONS interested in transportation both from the viewpoint of the carrier and the carried have been watching with much interest the growing use of the bus, not only as a substitute for the railroad train and the trolley car, but also as a means of conveyance in districts which have not been previously covered by either of the other systems of transportation. That the bus is still in its infancy is the view held by close students of its development up to the present time; but as to just how far it may be developed there appears to be a variance of opinion, those who are most interested in the question counseling an attitude of watchful waiting.

That the truck has become a big factor in the handling of freight and express matter is admitted on all sides. It is also believed that its usefulness, both as a feeder to the big railroads and as a valuable acquisition to outlying towns which had previously been without any quick service, will show marked increases as the years go on. No one really questions its great economic value, as it has clearly proven this in the few years which it has been in operation.

With the bus, however, there is a difference. It has not been very extensively tested up to the present time, although there has been a marked increase in its use in many big cities and outlying towns during the past year or two. It is interesting to note that railroad officials are turning their attention to this form of conveyance to regain the losses in passenger traffic due to the privately owned automobile. A. J. Brosseau, in an address recently given before the bus division of the American Automobile Association, quoted some very interesting figures from statistics from the Boston & Maine Railroad, showing that it costs from \$1.17 to \$2.02 per mile to operate local passenger steam trains, while buses cost from \$.26 to \$.30 a mile. Complete and partial substitution for 64,688 steam train miles with operating expenses of \$113,672 on the Boston & Maine Railroad, according to Mr. Brosseau, was effected with 251,548 bus miles with operating expenses of \$65,972. If this is the saving in the case of one railroad, it must be apparent that the saving

which all the railroads of the United States could effect would be a surprisingly large figure. That the bus will not, in the near future at least, displace the rail lines in handling mass transportation in congested centers, is the opinion of Mr. Brosseau. Just where the lessened density of population comes where the bus can give a service which will be superior to that offered by the railroad on a satisfactory economic basis is a question which remains to be proven. This form of vehicle has already taken the place of the trolley car in more than fifty American cities with success, a fact which would seem to indicate that the future will find the bus more and more extensively used throughout the world.

National Views on National Issues

A READER of The Christian Science Monitor in a letter published on this page not long ago concluded her comment with these words: "What we need is national thinking on national issues." Specifically, the writer was discussing certain aspects of prohibition in the United States. But while the need of a national viewpoint applies with manifest force to this question, it applies no less to other issues of public policy in which the states have recognized the necessity of united action and have voted to use their collective power.

When the opponents of prohibition propose to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, either by nonenforcement of the law or by state definition of intoxicants, they do serious violence to American constitutional government. Is each citizen to accept and obey only those sections of the Constitution most to his liking? Is each state to respect and enforce only those sections which most appeal to it? Such a doctrine is, of course, unthinkable.

The reason that this theory cannot be accepted is the fact that it is the sovereign right, as specifically provided in the Constitution, of three-fourths of the states to delegate to the Federal Government those powers which they do not wish to reserve to their own jurisdiction. And it is only through this minority respect for majority decision that the United States is enabled to meet uniformly and with united effectiveness a common problem, whether it be free trade between the states or the prohibition of liquor.

Truly, national thinking is needed on national issues, just as international thinking is needed on international issues.

A Week of Kindness

THE French have the art of surrounding daily existence with pleasant celebrations, and if sometimes the manifestations are slightly theatrical to Anglo-Saxon eyes, they have a utilitarian as well as a picturesque side. Throughout the year a hundred excuses are found for honoring the names of famous men, or of recalling great inventions, and so forth. Now they have proclaimed a Week of Goodness, during which everything is being done to extol kindness in human relations.

During this week everybody was expected to take opportunities and to make opportunities of performing generous deeds. Everybody was requested to cultivate kindly thoughts. The French tried during that week to love their neighbors as themselves. They reminded themselves that it is a duty to treat animals well. They were besought by distinguished speakers to render assistance to their fellows—youthful or older, weaker or poorer—who need that assistance.

It may be suggested that these are mere words which did not perhaps greatly modify the practical conduct of the French even in the special Week of Kindness. But such a statement is hardly justifiable. It was a happy idea to turn thoughts in this direction. It cannot be doubted that those thoughts have blossomed and brought forth fruit. Nobody can estimate the effect that has been produced. One cannot trace the origins of great performances.

Again it may be objected that, since every week should be a week of kindness, to set aside any particular week is to diminish the importance of right thinking and of right doing in other weeks. This is, of course, a specious argument, altogether without validity. The more we exalt kindness, the more likely are we to practice kindness, and special efforts at goodness tend to produce permanent goodness. Surely it would be excellent if there were an annual week of kindness, in which kindness should be considered from the family, from the social, from the national, and from the international viewpoints, every year, not only in France but in all civilized countries. Here is a little lesson from France which we should all accept. Why not in the United States, and in England, and in other countries, an annual official Semaine de la Bonté?

Europe's Social Research Institute

THE continuation committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work is scheduled to meet in Winchester, Eng., within the next few weeks. One of the significant projects to be sponsored by this committee of prominent churchmen will be that of the International Social Research Institute, with headquarters in Zurich. The manner in which ecclesiastical and religious bodies in America make use of methods of exact inquiry in relation to social problems is common knowledge. The Department of Education and Research of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference and the Central Conference of Rabbis are continually in search of factual data upon which to foundation their social service endeavors. Incidentally a body of reliable knowledge is thereby made available to the public which is an invaluable aid in the promotion of social and humanitarian legislation.

The organized religious activities of the Continent have had but little experience in this sort of thing. That has been due in part to the close relationship that has obtained heretofore between the church and state. It was hardly possible for an established church to exercise that

freedom of inquiry so essential to the research method. Since the war, however, the church, in many European countries, has been given a much larger measure of self-autonomy, if not indeed being totally disestablished. In the exercising of that newly acquired freedom the International Social Research Institute has come into being.

It will be one of the specific duties of this organization to study European social and industrial conditions in the light of Christian ethics and with the thought of applying Christian ideals as a norm for the solution of the social problems thereby unearthed. Moreover, the central office of the institute, with its trained secretariat, will serve as the center for the correlation in Europe of the many Protestant agencies that now function separately and often at cross purposes with one another. No suggestion of party politics or of sectional economic interests will be permitted to enter into the activities of this newly created agency of Europe's co-operative Christianity.

The setting up of this institute will be hailed on the Continent as a step toward the amelioration of the many economic and social inequalities that have been the common lot of mankind for many centuries. Working in close touch with the International Labor Office at Geneva the institute will be able to serve both Capital and Labor in the interest of fairness to each and all. Being an integral part of a much larger and universal religious organization this institute will give the church in Europe a sense of fellowship with the rest of the world. This in itself is of the greatest significance to the social progress of countries other than those on the Continent. This experiment in social research will be watched with a benevolent and well-wishing interest by all those who have the upward climb of the human race at heart.

The Five-Year Air Program

IT IS a remarkable five-year plan which has been outlined by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War in the United States in charge of aeronautics, as constituting the program determined upon by the army. One is, in fact, almost perforce invigorated in thought at the picture of an army air corps of 1650 flying officers, 550 reserve officers on active duty and 15,000 enlisted men. Also the equipment of 480 pursuit, 95 attack, 185 bombardment, 50 transport, 412 observation, 72 amphibian and 479 training planes with 110 aircraft of various types in war reserve cannot help but make an impression. It is well, indeed, that there should be established a sufficient organization for adequate defense against possible aggressive attacks.

In all of this, however, there is just the chance that it may be forgotten that also within five years even far more remarkable developments should be forthcoming in the United States in the direction of peace-time flying. There is, every reason, for instance, why within that time transcontinental lines should be so thoroughly established as to be thought of in almost the same category as any of the other methods of long-distance travel. Within five years, too, the lay public may be taking to flying as a pastime to a considerable extent, thus relieving somewhat the great congestion on the highways of today.

Defensive protection is an important feature of a nation's program. But just as, while it is considered wise to make some reasonable provision for the future, the hoarding up of vast material resources for a fancied rainy day is to be deplored, so while attention to the building up of defensive air forces is to be commended, it must not be forgotten that a nation's true progress and advancement are to be found in peace-time rather than in war-time achievements. At this season, when the attention of America is turned so keenly toward the problem of air navigation, as a result of the recent overseas flights, it is more than usually important to see to it that the interest thus aroused be applied in directions that shall be genuinely for the greatest benefit of the people.

The New Louvain Library

A strange situation exists in Louvain, Belgium, with regard to its library, which has just celebrated its five hundredth anniversary, for every attic and every spare room in the town is overflowing with volumes belonging to it and being kept in trust until a place shall be found for them. While it is to be deplored that it has not been possible to celebrate jointly this quinquenary and the completion of the building given by Americans to Belgium to replace the old library destroyed in 1914, that funds are now available for its completion is cause for gratitude. The fact that the original plans fell through was due to the depreciation of the original \$500,000 in Belgian francs which was provided as sufficient. As it is, donations to the library have reached almost twice the sum at first furnished. It is satisfying to learn that when the new library is completed it will be international in character, books in all languages and on a variety of subjects unparalleled by any other library being housed in its modern, fireproof rooms.

Human Interest Vs. Crime Stories

Rarely have stories in the newspapers carried a more thrilling note of human interest than those which have been published in connection with all the recent long-distance fliers, because they have had to do with just ordinary individuals accomplishing extraordinary feats. Who is there, for example, who does not enjoy reading of the comments made by Mrs. William Byrd, grandmother of Commander Richard E. Byrd, regarding "little Dick"? "He's a scamp," she said, in part, "but he will get to Paris. I'm not concerned in the least about that. He knows what he's doing and he is never afraid." This is just what the average reader enjoys, something that touches the heart, that provides an intimate glimpse of a wholesome home life, and that indicates the presence of courage, humility, and knowledge. So long as such anecdotes are finding their way into the papers, there won't be much demand for crime news.

A Little Mirror With a Stand

I PUSHED my way through the undulating purple heat of the afternoon into the Moorish Plaza of Badajoz. The stridor of the morning—the cries of the market, the jangling of mule teams, the ringing of donkey bells, the squealing of half the black pigs of Extremadura, and the strumming of the ballad singer's guitar—had gone.

The plaza was a hot, still pool of sunlight disturbed only by the desultory talk of a man here and there, which would stir a few slow ripples as though a handful of pebbles had been flung in. Above the plaza was the crumbling clay of the ruins where the blue and red soldiers lay asleep on the ground; standing on their untidy mat of sticks on the Moorish tower, the high, white storks cracked their bills.

As I waited under the cool, aqueous curves of the archways once there passed a man selling water jars—a botijero—who clanked by a thread of streets into the plaza driving his black, jar-laden donkey before him.

"El Botijero-o-o!" he cried, stirring up the still air of the plaza. He pushed his high-crowned hat on the back of his head.

"Botijero-o-o!" he cried again.

His face was long, tanned and horse-like. There was no reply but a crackling volley from the storks above. He drove his donkey under the arch, away toward the river and the road that cuts northward, for he was on his way across the provinces of Badajoz and Caceres, indeed by the route I was going. He may yet be heard crying his jars in the villages of the Pyrenees, driving his gentle black donkey before him.

I reflected that his wanderings had a very definite purpose, which was more than mine had. In a few minutes I was to be reminded in astonishing fashion of the fact. As I walked down the street by which the jar seller had ascended I passed a cavernous stone booth or shop, piled up with sacks of flour, beans, potatoes, grain, and hung with strips of bacalao, or white dried cod, and brown and knobby sausages coiled like brown grubs on a stalk. Sitting on a sack by the door was a comfortable-looking man who, with spectacles on the end of his nose and handkerchief shading his hair, was reading a huge black book.

Now, it is a startling thing to see such a man reading a book in a Spanish town, but when that town is Badajoz and that man is a shopkeeper, the sight is as startling as a prophecy. So I asked him what he was reading. He said enigmatically:

"It is a book more people ought to read."

"He went on reading. I said that it must be a very interesting book."

"Most interesting," he said. "It tells you everything you want to know about the world and about yourself." His eyes were shining with tantalizing amusement.

"And the title?" I tried again.

"It is called," he said, "the book of Genesis."

"The Book of Genesis?" I exclaimed in amazement, little knowing I was on the point of dislodging an avalanche of eloquence. "I did not know it was possible to buy the Bible in Badajoz."

The words were scarcely out of my mouth when I was seized from behind by the shoulder and pushed violently aside, and a little man, who had evidently run out of a doorway opposite, put himself between me and the other man and cried out with excitement, his eyes flashing like a myriad, little black suns:

"Who are you, saying the Bible cannot be bought in Badajoz? It's not true! It can be bought easily. It is a pity more in this city do not read that book as I have, every line of it from beginning to end. Ah, Señor, all the calamities of the world center in this city, and how many know the only salvation is in the reading of that book?"

He was a youngish, tawny, gypsy-like man, who beat his breast and clutched at it feverishly as he spoke, speaking—as the Spanish say—"from inside of himself." He was very excited. There was a man sitting on the curb opposite peeling an orange and throwing the bright peel meditatively onto the cobbled place. The young man continued, gripping me by the shoulders:

"Here everything is corrupt from top to bottom, men are not good. There is no honor, no hope, no truth in this materialism. The world is beset by ambition and egotism."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

SEVERAL tours for British youths in America and American youths in Britain will shortly take place. In July a party of sixteen American "Eagle Scouts" from Pennsylvania (the equivalent of "King's Scouts" in England) is expected to arrive to take part in a five weeks' hike from Plymouth to London, where they are to be guests of the Boy Scouts Association. In the autumn a university debating team from London and Edinburgh will visit the eastern states of America. Arrangements are also being made for a limited number of English students to join a party invited by the National Student Federation of America to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Meanwhile committees have been formed here in connection with the National Union of Students to arrange hospitality and in other ways to help in entertaining foreign and dominion students when they visit Britain.

The long-discussed project for establishing a national theater in London, as a memorial to Shakespeare, is making slow but hopeful progress toward realization. Nearly £100,000 has been collected, and The Christian Science Monitor learns from Sir Israel Gollance, professor of English literature at King's College, that a suitable site may be forthcoming in the West End, though negotiations for it have not yet reached the stage where any more specific public announcement can be made. It is felt that London ought certainly to have a fitting memorial of Shakespeare. George Bernard Shaw has estimated that the funds in hand may have to be allowed to accumulate for fifty years at compound interest to provide enough to enable the project to go through upon an appropriate scale. On the other hand, Mr. Shaw says, with reason, "if anyone can hurry up the process by making a donation, so much the better." The scheme is one that undoubtedly appeals to all lovers of the drama.

One of the picturesque features of early summer in London is the annual cart horse parade. This year there was a considerable increase of entries, apparently showing that the horse is far from obsolete as a factor in London traffic and transportation. There were 801 horses and 712 drivers, most of whom had their families on their gaily decorated carts. The parade is open to all London drivers. The London municipal authorities had sixty-six entries in the parade. Among the prizes given are several for long service and a number for kindness to animals. Most of the animals shown are shire horses and the Shire Horse Society offered many premiums. It must be admitted that the entries all showed horses in such a condition that, being ordinary work animals, good care must have been lavished on them throughout the year. The average London cart driver takes pride in his horse and in his work, and the animals prove this by their appearance.

Considerable interest is felt in Britain, and in fact all over Europe, in the group of thirty leading American journalists who are to spend ten weeks in Europe this summer as the guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is being observed of this tour that more will be heard of it after the members get back home than would be the case if the members of the party were chosen from large centers of news like New York. A typical

which affect everyone from the highest to the lowest. No! We must live for each other, for humanity, for the salvation of the world—"

A dark young woman with that motherly, amused tone the Spanish women have, called loudly across the street. "Don Benito, I want some buttons."

He left me quickly and stepped across the narrow street to the corner where I saw he had a pile of mirrors, buttons, haberdashery, trinkets and lace, laid out in a tray on the cobbles. I remembered seeing him there before.

"Silver buttons or black ones?" he asked, and then came hurrying back across the band of sunlight to me, pocketing the ha-penny.

"What was I saying?" he asked with concern. "Ah yes, humanity. Yes! Yes! Well, you think you are the possessor of certain things. You think you own this stick, this camera. But that is the greatest mistake in the world, that is the mistake of the materialist, the egotist. You are only the custodian of these things. A man should live and work for others, not for himself. I have never been further than Caceres, but one does not need to travel far to learn these things."

Emboldened by the eloquence of these confessions I said: "You and I are different. I believe in traveling far. I had to travel to Badajoz to learn this. I am not only going to Caceres, but I shall walk there and across Extremadura to Plasencia, to Bejar, into the Salamanca and perhaps into Vigo itself."

Don Benito's face went pale and his jaw dropped. He stepped back incredulously, staring at me. A woman was coming down on her donkey with two pigs—squealing their squealing faces out of the panniers. I pulled the spectacles Don Benito into safety.

"Walking!" he exclaimed slowly. "But walking?" Then quick as a whip he turned on me. "Why?"

Now that was what I myself had not decided, but remembering quickly that my line of march would be on the great Roman Via Plata which cut Spain in two from Cadix to Santander, and also on the line of Wellington's advance in the Peninsular War, I tossed up mentally and decided for the duke.

"I think I shall follow the Duke of Wellington's advance in the Peninsular War," I said.

Don Benito flung out his arms in derision.

"Man," he shouted. "I thought you were foolish, but now I know you are the most foolish man I have ever seen, a slave to eccentricity, selfishness, egotism and ambition. To walk after battles that are past and gone so that it may be said in your biography, 'He followed the army of the Duke of Wellington a hundred years after he had gone by.' The conceit and stupidity of it. The folly! And now," asked Don Benito after pausing for breath, "what's the good of it all to you, what are you going to do?"

"Well," said I, "you sell buttons. I don't see why I shouldn't write a book."

"Madre mia! Worse than ever!" lamented Don Benito leaping with desperation. "I knew you were silly, but I didn't know you were so entirely foolish as that. To block up the world with bad literature, to add to the confusion of materialism. It is utterly ridiculous."

"Don Quixote was foolish!" I said.

"Yes, but he was imaginary. There is no need for you to be foolish just because someone else is. You are not imaginary. You are a mortal. What does it matter to the man who is really you that you walk to Salamanca or Vigo? But I will not interfere with any man. You will walk, you will learn, you will suffer; like the prodigal son you will return—"

He paused, then his speech flared up again. "But man! To walk across Spain and write a lot of foolish stuff about it—it is a thing I cannot even picture, imagine, conceive of, understand, grasp—ay!" he sighed in despair.

Then a woman's voice coaxed loudly from the corner. She was bending down over his tray, turning over his things.

"Don Benito," she called. "Don Benito—when the sermon is finished—have you a little mirror with a stand?"

V. S. P.